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1840 ; publish-and 126 Fulton and 126 Fulson arin advance, and as new sube a volume of the publisher to new subis given, will unne, chall be third volume, are received who will give cotive papers, third volume om Boston or muary. Any, for a similat year, will

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grer Johnson, General Agent: remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the

-\$2.50 per annum, payable in advance expiration of six months. letters and communications must be POST ESTISEMENTS making one square will be in-

es for \$1.00. Other advertisements a a and supervision of a Co of the following gentlemen: FRANCIS

VOL. IX.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

ADDRESS

Reserve Anti-Slavery Convention-to the Western Reserve, on the subject of Po-

el. That Abolitionists ought not, and that rel, That Assumbations Sugar hot, and that not, vote for any man for any Legislative or ye office, who is not heartily opposed to Slave-sho will not openly meet and honestly susmeasures, calculated immedi-

ore to the oppressed their rights.
That in the exercise of our privileges as should be governed by the whole moral the candidates as constituting fitness for election of any one principle as a other qualities, would be unjust to ives to our fellow citizens on the

resolutions, as to men who will think who habitually feel that, as American rights and franchises which they they have rights and framenases when they and to exercise as their own good judgment rect; unabashed by chamor, unawed by dictad unchained by party. We wish to explain solutions, that we may not be misunderstood, wish to set forth our reasons, confident that addly examined, they will be allowed to have reight by all men of patriotism and indepenect is not the formation of a distinct politi-

Sach a design we now disclaim, as we disclaimed it. We repudiate the name epithet as now applied signifies an under leaders who dictate to those flow them, their course and objects—the c adied about for the time to engage the a ions which act, to a great extent, as in nes to control and pervert public sentimachines to control and the public press, bartering away the of the people in masses to gain party ends—ring individuals for the exercise of their opinoubted rights, sanctioning and forming all injustice, and, for party purposes, or foot liberties and franchises, the funing under foot liberties and franchises, the fun-enal principles of our government, and the in-able rights of man. When associations put pri-and partial interests in the place of their coun-good, when they allow brief and comparatively afficiant questions to interfere with the permaion of the governed, and no longer de e liberties of the people, or the universal cause lom, we think it high time to break away from

rectally object to the overweaning influence of use it is fast killing out the spirit of per-They forestall our votes by their caucus as, dragoon us into their ranks, and then sly villing us and injuriously affect our in-we dare demur to party measures, or exert prerogative of freemen, that of changing our own opinions. We acknowacting appears of the state of

old that on every individual to whom our we gold that on every individual to whom but the support of suffrage, she has imped an office and sacred trust. The present, we know as a great emergency calling for its exert. The great question of liberty or slavery for se United States is about to be decided. Questions nited States is about to be decided. Questions governmental policy, of political economy, which an ordinary times proper rallying points, must be be thrown into the back ground by the transcent importance of the interests now involved. As as slavery affects or threatens us in our political mions, it is absurd to say that we are not to apply their demedies. We propose to interfere politicalionly as far as the evil is within our jurisdiction, last affects our rights and interests as citizens. lways asserted and loudly proclaimed the ways asserted and loudy proclaimed the it moral means only are to be used to evils which afflict our fellow-men where political sway. If, however, the effect political measures should happen indi-ther the emancipation of the suffering wronged in other lands and other jurisdie seeive that this should be an obbeir adoption. We also leave entirely unon of a number of connected States cherishes a em hostile, odious and aggressive, the other portion system hostile, edicus and aggressive, the other portion and legitimately demand the abandonment of the slows system as the sole condition of continuing the eage. All that we now urge, is the right and duty dating upon the slavery existing within our own windletton, of righting the wrongs we have received from its aggressione, and vindicating the first principles of freedom and constitutional right, which the minious of slavery have so roughly assailed, and the artizans of power so basely betrayed. We spoke of mizans of power so basely betrayed. We spoke of a present as a great emergency. Listen for a moan while we state the case, cailing on you to judge we vary or over state. Slavery existed in this many prior to the Revolution; and when our Farshal achieved our national Independence, they dye to lament over the galling servitude in which large portion of the inhabitants were held. They sked upon this state of things with the deepest red, and uniformly spoke of it in tones of unmindend on the state of the state. They counted with a state of the state of slavery throughout states, and under this expectation carefully res, and under this expectation carefully reo recognise the fact of its existence in the conthe recognise the fact of its existence in the cou-line of the country. The Revolution was essen-y a strife for principle, and it produced in the etican mind a most magnanimous and elevated to of the value of liberty, of the importance of a sman, and of the sacredness of those rights of the by virtue of his manhood he is endowed. But,

which by virtue of his manhood he is endowed. But, wherever advantage was not taken of this favorable shee of things to strike a death-blow to slavery, slavely in its turn produced its legitimate effect by extinguishing this sense of the right and of the priceless value of freedom. Slavery began to renew its steagth and awaken prejudice in its favor. Its partitums demanded that for the present it should be let alone, and its champions soon appeared in the legislative halls of the states and the nation. It availed itself of every apology, it entwined itself with every interest, it courted and obtained the sacred sanctions of religion and of law, and her favorites became lifted up with pride and honors, and fullness of bread. Three generations of her doomed and suffering victure have passed away, and slavery has extended its baleful empire over thirteen States, containing a tertiory exclusive of Texas.

Taroughout all this vast region, once a free soil, slavery is now the one and paramount law. Here, like a fairy, the genius of slavery sits enthroused with the cup of her abominations in her hand, slaying her hecatombs of victims and martyrs, dealing death and torture to all who are suspected, even in thought, of questioning text discussions.

seath and torture to all who are suspected, even in lought, of questioning her divine sovereignty. And tot content with a dominion over one half of the republic, so absolute as to set at defiance constitution all aux, while she daily violates the sacred right of citizenship in the persons of all upon whom she can lay her bloody hands, unless they acknowledge her Eatamonn; care ship in the persons of all upon whom she can lay her bloody hands, unless they acknowledge her paramount right; not content with the abject homage paid her as promptly as exacted by the citizens of the north, her creatures now, notwithstanding the words of the grant giving Congress legislative power in all cases whatsoever; boilily deny the authority of the nation to do away slavery in the territories under the national control, on the unheard of pretext that slavely rests rights in the master which legislation has no light to take from him without his express individual right to take from him without his express individual consent. Thus denying the rightfulness of all emangington by virtue of law from any source, and consequation by virtue of law from any source, and consequations as the strange to say, they find craven abettors of the doctrine in the same who have breathed the free air of the north. Excouraged by such success, they now seek to

Eacouraged by such success, they now seek to bring northern freemen to trial and condign punish-ment under the slave codes of the south. For the better protection of the favorite institution, they de-mand that freedom of speech and the press shall be taken away by northern law, that the right of search-ing the mails shall be granted in its favor, and that officess the merits of slavery in the primary assemhe merits of slavery in the primary assem-he people. They have demanded and ob-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1839.

doom to fine and disgraceful imprisonment as felons, all who shall aid or assist any of the unhappy victims who for a moment shall have escaped from their grasp. Slavery not only suborns our legislation into their service, but falsely pretends to derive a sacred sanction from our constitution. It sets up a market for the hodies and souls of man in our national capital, and shakes its bloody manaeles at the doors of our national Congress. In virtue of its increased ratio of representation, it goes into Congress and votes there to make laws for northern freemen. We are taxed to maintain a standing army for its defence, and its minions solace themselves with the thought, that, if extreme oppression shall torture the slaves into rebellion, northern arms must be forced to put them down. In their measures they admit of no comto rebellion, northern arms must be forced to put them down. In their measures they admit of no compromise. They now openly declare that no man shall be elected to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, who is not pledged to support the system, and the two prominent candidates for the chief executive office have accordingly handed in their pledges. By machination and chicancery they control our national policy give supremney to schemes, the secret of which is the upholding of the slaveholding interest, and boast that, as they always have overreached the north and ruled the nation, so they always will, and that the whole clan of northern voters shall cost them on an average no more than sixpence a head. They render our public councils riotous and intolerant, and mai-reat and threaten our representatives and scenators in

our public councils riotous and intolerant, and maitreat and threaten our representatives and senators in
their seats. In Congress, whatever militates against
slavery or slaveholding policy, they treat with ineffable and equal contempt, whether it be the resolutions
of the legislatures or the petitions of the people. Considering that northern commerce is prejudicial to their
interests, they avow their determination to 'Break it
down at all hazards.' They use their influence to
make free labor disreputable and to reduce its profits.
They insult northern freemen by likening them to
their own bondinen, and by deelaring that their system must soon become co-extensive with, and the radical principles of the republic. The very breath of
slavery is a pestilential missna, which has tainted
and diseased our moral and political sentiments, and
lamentably weakened our sense of justice. It has
sulfied the glory of our nation, and brings our fair
institutions into contempt throughout the world. institutions into contempt throughout the world.

We now ask you if aside from the cause of the three millions of the enslayed in the states, and their countless posterity, and the rights of the fifty thousand slaves under the national control, whether enough has not been shown to convince you that the times are more ominous of evil than they have before of giving our voice. The choice of two evils. By refusing both, we may attain a far greater good. We are in the habit times are more ominous of evil than they have before of giving our voice. times are more ominous of evil than they have before been since the days of the Revolution. And we ask what is to be done to succor our decayed and threatened liberties. We have called upon our public men. A few have responded like patriots, and placing themselves in the breach, have done what they could. Some of the properties of the Their names we honor, their memory we embalm in vote for drunken, vicious, or abandoned characters, our hearts. But the majority, under the influence of the two great parties which overshadow the land, have returned upon us abuse and scorn. Their leaders were with each other in subservicency to the slave-look may be a subs have returned upon us abuse and scorn. Their lead-produce infinitely more harm than their election can ers vie with each other in subserviency to the slave-holding power; and well-knowing that the genius of slavery allows of no toleration and no compromise, they abjectly join themselves to the train that follows der their votes.

qualifications which the people require before they render their votes.

The adoption of this mode of action by individual voters, is all that is required to give success to our cause, and produce a more thorough regeneration of politics than any or all party measures ever devised.

Meetings of all the township societies are expected to be held to take this subject into consideration. The chained to her car, ready to receive the gift of power at her hand to be exercised according to her will. Our petitions they lay aside with contempt, and deliberately pass resolutions to stifle us and our advocates. What shall we next do? Continue our votes to keep such men in office? Never! We stepped not out of our political sphere in aught that we asked of them; theither do we now, while, in the exercise of our populations. our pointeal sphere in aught that we asked of them; neither do we now, while, in the exercise of our unquestionable prerogative; we advance a step, and say, you can no longer receive our votes, be they few or many, for you have failed to merit them. You have calculated by the overweening influence of party to draw us aside from the great objects before us, and by distracting our minds and engrossing our into draw us aside from the great objects before us, inothing to which any good man or any patriot cannot and by distracting our ninds and engrossing our insay, yea. He, who in the present emergency answers terest with minor objects, to avail yourselves of that power and influence, which our country has placed in our hands to be exercised for her weal. We acknow the dogs with regret, that our past course has given you some reason to suppose that we should yield assent to your claim of a sort of acquired property in us. The ties of party are not easily loosed. We have waited for a change with two great patience white you have ties of party are not easily loosed. We have waited for a change with too great patience, while yon have mocked us and our cause, and set at nought the best interests of your country. But, if you reckon farther apon our featily, you reckon without your host. Sooner will we see you and your parties sink into oblivion with a millstone around your necks, than lend our yotes to uphold your traitorous and abandoned course. We need no one to tell us that a vote withheld may be more influential than a wee given. We have not to the present contest depends on you. But do not imagine that one year will bring a final decision. You had better not enlist in this contest, unless you can do it for the war; unless, as you draw the sword, you can throw away the costs of uphold your traitorous and abandoned course. We need no one to tell us that a vote withheld may be more influential than a wee given. We have

votes to uphold your traitorous and abandoned course. We need no one to tell us that a vote withheld may be more influential than a vote given. We have no secrets. We address you plainly. We are well aware of the advanteges of our situation, and of your needs. Our votes are our own, and we can if necessary be constant to our point for years. We have no organization sufficiently active and efficient for all our purposes. Our compatriots are unsur passed in the land for intelligence and integrity, and they have enlisted in this cause not through lear nor hope of favor. Their hatred of all oppression, their attachment to justice, to their own and their country's rights, and the universal rights of man, are their bond of union and the best warrant of their constancy. Their demands are of the most reasonable character. We ask you not to relinquish any party object, if so be you have any. If we have our sine qua non, you also

The reason why we set up no candidates of our very time that we have not to drawn our reight of man, but the very carbolitate to a considerable character. We ask you not to refine the state of the most removable character. We ask you not to refine the state of the property object, if yo be you have any. If we have our size you now, you also you have any. If we have our size you now, you also you have any. If we have our size you now, you also you have any. If we have our size you now, you have any. You not for the state, he shall pledge hunser to oppose the encroachments of the slave-holding power, to vote for the abolition of slavery and the stave-rind wherever the same is under the national concerning the continuous of the slave-holding power, the slaver holding power, the slave holding power holding power holding power, the slave holding power holding power holding power holding the slave holding power holding

they are not essential to our cause, though they have hitherto, greatly embarrassed and hindered us.—They are not essential to our cause—though our cause may be to them. We can, by the blessing of God, get on with it, without them. They cannot get on long, against anti-slavery. It will by and by grind them to powder. They night have aided us. They ought to.—They should have been foremost in the cause. Their position gave them opportunity of immense advantage to us. They used it on the side of slavery. They will find eventually they did it to their own hurt. They are for maintaining the horrid system in the midst of their policy—as the politicians are in the midst of their policy—as the politicians are in the midst and as foundations of theirs. Southern ecclesia-tical favor and patronage is as much sought by the northern divinity, as southern votes are by norther towns, by thus giving their public testimony ern party. The infernal idol is flowed down to by sect and by denagogue party throughout the North. It is the Rimmon and Moloch of the country, the object of universal worship, and the fiery furnace is threatened all those insubordinates, who will not fall example.

threatened all those insubordinates, who will not foll down to it, at the sound of sacbut, &c.

We go no larger to supplicate the Andover theology, to espouse the cause of the slave. It has been supplicated too much and too long already. All there was of heart, and genoine philanthropy in it, swith us. And it is deserving of all honor. For no man sacrifices or hazards more by becoming an abolitionist than the minister. His relation to the people is one full of delicacy. It is fraught with sore influences upon his independence, and upon theirs also; influences which it becomes the church solemnly to consider, as to their effect upon the progress of Chiris's Kingdom in the earth. We appeal to the freer occuconsider, as to their effect upon the progress of Christ's Kingdom in the earth. We appeal to the freer occupation and professions in the land. First of all the farmer. His calling brings him nearest to Providence. His patrons are no more capricious and fickle ones, than the variable scasons—the sunshine and the rain. For the faithfulness of these, he has the arched pledge of the Ruler of the seasons imprinted on the cloud. Next the unbought mechanic, who looks to God and his own good arm, when they bid him compromise his principles for popular favor. The young man of every fair profession. There is aboil, tion in his free and generous time of life, if not cramped and perverted by other influences. As to literary teachers, there is one class we have access to —a free and unshackled one,—the teacher in the common school. He stands in direct contact with the rising generation—the germinating people. He is free. He has nothing to do with patronage. Let us have him, and pro-slavery may keep the mercenary Preceptor, the Professor, and the President.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PLYMOUTH CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

day last, Oct. 22. It was a most delightful and interesting occasion. A large number of the tried friends rrison, C. Simmons, J. A. Collins, and - Smith.

whereas, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society stands publicly accused, by a rival society and its official organ, of being 'perverted to purposes and objects not contemplated in our bond of union'—of attaching to the cause 'a mill-stone to sink to the depths of the bottomless' ocean the hopes or enslaved millions'—of the bottomless' ocean the hopes or enslaved millions '—of the disnonorable conduct and conscious wrong-doing'—of abandoning 'the original doctrines and measures of our associations'—of adopting 'non-poitical, non-soy.' Messrs. May, Garrison, Collins, Thompson, Simmons of the original doctrines and measures of our associations'—of adopting 'non-poitical, non-soy.'

Societies, and call for its immediate abandonment by every friend of bleeding humanity; but, if sianderous, should be made to recoil upon those who have circulated them through the land; therefore, Resolved, That this Society deems it due to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and its Board of Managers, to renew its expression of unwavering confidence in their principles and measures—of its gratitude for the consistent, straight-forward, uncompromising rectified of their course, and their steadfast refusal to proscribe from the anti-slavery platform, any person who believes in the duty of immediate and unconditional emancipation; and that we repudiate the accusations of the new organization as flagrantly unkind and cruel.

Resolved, That this Society regards the formation of the Massachusetts Abolition Society as calculated to retard the progress of our holy enterprise—as uncalled for—and as originating in sectarian and personal feelings, rather than in any special regard for the purity of the anti-slavery association; and we trust it will be discountenanced by every true-hearted abolitionist.

While we are endeavoring to secure justice for the slave, we ought, I think, to be careful not to do injustice to one another. A correspondent of yours, who has furnished a brief account of the late meeting of the Resolved principle of the late meeting of the Resolved progression of the late meeting in the country for the late meeting of the Resolved progression of the late meeting of the Resolved progression of the late meeting of the Resolved progression of the late meeting in the country for publication.

association, from the beginning, to secure the co-opera-tion of all sects and parties for the overthrow of slave-ty, without conspiring their destruction; and whereas, we have still unwavering confidence in the power of truth to overcome the opposition of these sects and parties, and to induce them to espouse the righteous cause of immediate and unconditional emancipation; ting the principal reason I presented for my motion,

Resolved. That this Society learns with deep regret. and strong disapprobation of the act, that, in certain sections of our land, proposals have been made, by professed abolitionists, to organize a distinct political party; that abolition tickets, in several instances, have already been put in nomination; and that even the or-gan of the American Anti-Slavery Society—the Eman-cipator—instead of deprecating, seems rather disposed approbate such conduct. Resolved, As the settled conviction of this Society,

Resolved, As the settled conviction of this Society, that an attempt to organize such a party, by abolitionists, would convict them of gross inconsistency, create hartful divisions in our ranks, change the present disinterested aspect of our cause, unite both of the great political parties in invincible hostility to that which they now to some extent fear and respect, induce a multitude of unprincipled men to rally under the abolition standard merely for 'the loaves and fishes of office,' and thus put in imminent peril the integrity and success of the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That the policy which has been pursued by abolitionists, hitherto, not to form a separate politi-

Resolved, That the policy which has been pursued by abolitionists, hitherto, not to form a separate political organization, but to bestow their votes irrespective of party names and badges, according to the anti-slavery character of rival candidates, is safe, wise and magnanimous, and, if steadfastly pursued, cannot fail to be crowned with success.

Resolved, That, in the present new crisis, it be re-

commended to anti-slavery societies and newspapers, in this Commonwealth and elsewhere, to record their timony, without delay, against every proposition for olitionists to organize themselves into a political Whereas, the annual State election is 2t hand—and

whereas, abolition electors stand pledged to wield their political influence for such candidates as are undertood to be in favor of immediate emancipation-there-

Clergy, the Presidents. Professors and Preceptors - it is a virtual trampling upon that declaration of Jeho-

support by their contributions either pro-slavery ministers, or pro-slavery news-papers, are guilty before the world of squandering away the Lord's money.

Whereas. The spirit of unhallowed sectarianism, among professed Christians, is a formidable barrer to the success of christianity; therefore,

Resolved, That the cordial welcome of all persons CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of this Society was held in the Methodist meeting-house in Duxbury, on Tuestarian differences, but in the practice of free discussion and forbearance, is essential to the success of the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery is a work of

Garrison, C. Simmons, J. A. Collins, and — Smith
The following resolutions were subsequently presented
by the Committee for the adoption of the Society:
Whereas, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society
stands publicly accused, by a rival society and its off.

Resolved, That we carnestly call upon the abolitionits of the Old Colony to take immediate measures to

our associations '—of adopting 'non-political, non-gov-ernment abolition '—of having 'fallen,' and 'thrown away its principles, and with them the staff of its pow-ciety. The vote to sastain the State Society, and reprobating the new organization, was taken by rising And whereas, those accusations are vital, and if At the close of the meeting in the afternoon, near-Aft the close of the meeting in the atternoon, near-true, place the State Anti-Slavery Society on the same orrupt level with the Colonization and American Union Societies, and call for its immediate abandonment by every friend of bleeding humanity; but, if sianderous, ety. In the evening, Mr. Garrison delivered an ad-

has furnished a brief account of the late meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society, has done injustice to me, by incorrectly representing my statement of reasons for moving a dissolution of the Society. and in the second place by stating what I never said I assigned as a reason for moving a dissolution of the society, that at or near the close of the last meeting of the society, which was held at New Bedford last spring, a motion was made (by a gentleman, whose sympa thies were decidedly with you in the matters pute,) that the society be dissolved after the \$10,000 pledge to the American Society should be paid by the Massachusetts society, presenting as a reason for his motion the difficulties which were then arising among the friends of the slave, and which he saw were di viding us. 1 opposed his motion, because I had hopes that the difficulties, as they were then in their incipient stage, might be amicably adjusted. His motion was not adopted. But as I had been disappointed in my hopes of a settlement, and the breach had grown wider and wider, and all hope gone of its being repaired, I had become a convert to your friends doctrines, that it was best to dissolve, I therefore made a motion to that effect Contrary, however, to what I had reason to expect, the party, who had be fore favored the dissolution, now opposed it, and my motion shared the fate described by your correspondent. All this matter, which was the substance of my reason for moving a dissolution of the society, you correspondent has omitted in his statement. not only made this important omission, but he has furthermore, represented me as saying what I never said. He says I gave as a reason for my motion, 'that they were not now free! that they were bound by a constitution.' In reference to a remark made by one of the

fore, Resolved, That no consistent abolitionist will aid in electing any man to the State or National legislature, who is not in favor of immediate emancipation.

Resolved, That this society recommends to the abolitionists of the several towns throughout this county, to interrogate candidates for the State legislature, as to their views on the subject of slavery and the marriage law.

Whereas, it is one of the principal objects to which abolitionists, by the anti-slavery constitution, stand the ments of your correspondent. He says, 'the friends of a general, I believe Squire Ryder, that he was free, I observed that we were not free, and wished to be free, meaning that we were oppressed by the movements of the opposite party. I made no reference to a remark made by one of the general, I believe Squire Ryder, that he was free, I observed that we were not free, and wished to be free, meaning that we were oppressed by the movements of the opposite party. I made no reference to a remark made by one of the general, I believe Squire Ryder, that he was free, I observed that we were oppressed by the movements of the opposite party. I made no reference to a remark made by one of the general, I believe Squire Ryder, that he was free, I observed that we were oppressed by the movements of the opposite party. I made no reference to a remark made by one of the general, I believe Squire Ryder, that he was free, I observed that we were oppressed by the movements of the opposite party. I made no reference to a remark made by one of the general, I believe Squire Ryder, that he was free, I observed that we were oppressed by the movements of the opposite party. I made no reference to a remark made by one of the general, I believe Squire Ryder, that he was free, I observed that we were oppressed by the movements of the opposite party. I made no reference to the constitution, nor had I the constitution, nor had I the constitution, nor had I the opposite party. I made no reference to the opposite party. I made no reference to the oppo whereas, it is one of the principal objects to which abolitionists, by the anti-slavery constitution, stand pledged, to elevate the free people of color, and to give their testimony against all prejudice, and all legislative enactments which are based on the complexion of the skin; and whereas abolitionists cannot successfully prosecute the cause of emancipation, so long as the relies of slavery cover our statute-book; therefore, Resolved, That the marriage law of this Commonwealth, traking distinction among its inhabitants on account of their complexion, is anti-christian and unconstitutional; anti-christian, because

AGENTS.

- John Bemeert, Brookslock, Natures C. Whippie, Newburgport; Imac Steatns, Lathershottell Geolon; B. F. Newhall, Songras, R., chlorg, J. T. Everett, Frience, J. Church, Syring-er, B. Ives, Satem, Beary Hammond, Dadley, Darley

Connecticut Geo. W. Benson, Brooklyn; S. S. Cowles, tfluci : Thos Kinne, Jr. Aoruich. isw-Youxe-J. P. Bishop and Daniel Indson, Utica : Charles isw-Youxe-J. P. Bishop and Daniel Indson Van Hanselser, Y. City : James C. Fuiler, Skancateice : John H. Barker,

PRESENTATION AND THE C. Howell, Alleghous; J. B. Vashon, Pression, West Grove, Joseph Fulton, Jr. Straw, Roman Part. Emergerica; T. Hambieton, Grazelepile; B. Kent, indexes Bridge; John Cox, Homoston, Rev. Charles A. Boyd.

Erie, Erie Co. Onto-James Boyle and Wm. M Johnson, Cincinnati: 1. Oleut. Medine: Dr. J. Harvey, Hurreyolourg: Abnet G. Kirk, Harrycille: Wm. Hills, Oberlin: James Austin, Anater; Led Holmes, New Liebon; Joseph A. Bugdale, Cortectile.

ISAAC KNAPP, PRINTER.

do not know.) who were not present at the organiza tion of the old Society. The old Society is one year We entertain not a doubt, that a majority of the abolitionists in Bristol County are in favor of the new organization, and if we had had four agents in the county for several weeks before the meeting, drumming for recruits, a respectable number might have had zeal enough to face a northeaster, and been present; but probably not 100 from one town. Please usert this, and oblige,

A friend of the slave, P. CRANDALL.

LETTER FROM C. T. TORREY. WORCESTER, Oct. 26, 1839.

DEAR SIR,-Allow me to reply, in a few words, to certain remarks in your paper, respecting my 'sayings and doings.' While Mr. 'James Davanport' remained merely an anonymous slanderer, it could not be expected that any man, who sought to retain his own ff-respect, would notice him. And now, while I make a few remarks upon his communication, I must add, that if he was as well known to your readers, generally as he is in Boylston and vicinity, I should not take the trouble to say a single word respecting his communications. I remark,-

(1) That his report of my remarks, at West Boylston, (in your paper of Sept. 22) was not correct, in a single particular, worthy of notice. When he reported any fact stated by me, it was given out of its connection, and with additions, and emendations, so that the whole sense and meaning of the statement, as I made it, vere destroyed. And further-remarks made by others, and by himself even, are presented to your readers as mine.

(2) The report of my remarks at Boylston, is more nearly correct—yet out of 21 particulars contained in it, not more than 8 or 9, are entirely so. That which purports to give my expressed views of the 'women question' you, and hundreds of your readers, know cannot be true. The reference to the effects of female effort in England, was that, in all the history of British emancipation, the example of woman's speak ing or voting in anti-slavery meetings did not occur -their influence was that of social life, and activity in those modes of effort, about which we do not differ. This statement I made, on the authority of John Scorle, given in the presence of many witnesses, on board the steamboat, on our way to the Albany Convention. Whether I 'reviled' any one, or 'raved' or made 'malicious misrepresentations,' I would willing ly submit to the assembly of intelligent people who istened to me. It could never be decided by a recurrence to Mr. D's report of what I said. That he took counsel of his own strong prejudices and warm pasions, in preparing it, those of your readers who heard his coarse attack upon me, at West Boylston, when he knew not my name even, will readily believe.

(3) I will not take up space in your columns, by any farther correction of Mr. D's misstatements-and I wish to advertise you and your readers, that, whatever statements, true or untrue, you may think proper to admit into your columns in regard to me, they will hereafter pass without notice, in this form from me. If they are in any case true, let them stand. When they pass uncontradicted, it will not be because of their truth, but because I cannot stop pleading for the slave, to come down into the arena of personal controversy. After the slaves are all freed, it will be time enough to clear myself of the imputations of 'falsehoods,' etc. with which your columns are occasionally sprinkled. If you think the cause of human rights is or can be promoted by such assaults upon myself, or others, make them, and suffer your correspondents, to make them in your paper, just as often as you will. We shall all, before long, stand before a higher tribunal than public opinion. And while I retain my present views of the utter wickedness of 'self-defence sonal character,' such assaults may pass, with perfect impunity, till we meet in the presence of the 'Great God, and our Savior, Jesus Christ.'

Yours with regard, CHAS. T. TORREY.

LOOK OUT.

An agent of the Massachusetts Abolition Society came here a few weeks since to collect money. Obtained the names of all who contributed to the antislavery cause last year with the names affixed, which they then paid. Then called on them, and asked them to subscribe to the cause as much this year, not in all cases letting them know that he was an agent of the new society, and that he wanted their money to sustain the cause of dissension. Thus he beguiled some of the people, and made them think their money would go as it did last year to the Anti-Slavery Society. A cause that must be sustained by such arts cannot be blessed of Heaven. It hates the light, and will not come to the light lest its deeds should be made man-

To obtain patronage for the Abolition Society, the agent assured J. H that Garrison was a 'right down rascal,' and that 'H. C. Wright was worse.' J. H. requested him to state some facts on which he based such a heavy charge. He said that Garrison, when asked about the woman question, replied by asking—'If you were a slave and were emancipated, would you stop to ascertain whether you were redeemed through the instrumentality of man or moman, before you accepted the boon of freedom?' To show that Wright was worse than a 'right down rascal,' he said that he lec-tured in the churches of Unitarians, Universalists, Methodists, Baptists, Orthodox, and Heterodox, without distinction-that he shook hands with all, and put up with all alike without regard to the sect or party to which they belong, thus trampling down all denominations and distinctions. He said Wright spoke against the clergy. This made him worse than a 'down right rascal,' and was worse than to assert that it matters not whether the slave is redeemed through the instrumen

tality of men or women.

Is it then become a crime that makes a man worse. than a 'down right rascal' in the view of Phelps, E. Wright, and others, supporters of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, for a man to stand on the platform of Man's humanity, to regard MAN AS MAN without regard to color, sex, creed or party? Do they authorize their agents to assail men with abuse, because, in pleading the cause of life and liberty, they pay no regard to secturian and party lines?

H. C. W.

ABINGTON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. ABINGTON, Oct. 21st, 1839.

FRIEND GARRISON :

At a meeting of the Abington A. S. Society, held this evening, at the 4th Congregational meeting-he in this town, N. H. Whiting gave a most eloquent and impressive lecture, after which, the following resolu-

tions were adopted.

Whereas, there appears to be a wide-spread disposition manifested by some professed abditionists, to destroy the present organization of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and a persevering determination to throw overboard the eld weather-beaten officers, who have so manfully withstood the furious storms, and

navigated the ship with untiring zeal and superior skill; and as the cause which has led to these hard-strained and hypocritical efforts of time-serving priests and aspiring demagogues, are neither more nor less than a fear that the people should know the whole truth, (which will make them free) and an insatiable thirst for power, to bring into bondage the freehorn soul—therefore.

nul-therefore, Resolved, That we still continue to stick by the old Resolved, that we still repeat of the strength of the strength

thowing that as it brings mind in contact with mind, (thereby eradicating false principles, and bringing to light new and important truths,) it will prove the most verful and efficacious course in breaking the chains

powerful and emcacious course in oreasting the trains both moral and physical.

Resolved, That we will stand fast in that liberty with which Christ has made us free; and as we em-brace men and women, of all sects and parties, we cannot recognize the right to bind their consciences,

in any way whatever.

Resolved, That while we hall with delight the establishment of any periodical devoted to the cause of the oppressed, as a harbinger of that jubilee when the slave shall go free, we view with the deepest regret ne unjustifiable and treacherous means resorted to in imposing upon the public—a paper, carrying in its columns the seeds of disunion, and using its highest efforts to demotish the first GARRISON erected for the of EQUAL RIGHTS.

elence of EQUAL RIGHTS.

Voted, That a copy of the above resolutions be forarded for insertion in the Liberator and Cradle of
iberty.

SAMUEL DYER, Secry. pro tem.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AT ITS ANNU-AL MEETING.

As this society has in former times occupied some space in the attention of the anti-slavery public, it seems desirable that its present singular position should be fairly brought before that public at this time. It will be my aim to give a faithful and accurate account of the proceedings of the two sessions of the annual meeting held within the last formight; and as I am aware of the character of the behaviour that I shall attempt to chronicle, it will be my special care that the truth of the account shall be unimpeachable.

The regular time for the annual meeting, occurred on the second Wednesday of October. A large number of women assembled, and after the usual devotional services, the Annual Report was read and accepted. There was in it no allusion relative to the present aspect of the anti-slavery cause; and the society which in former years established the right of slaves brought into the state, to their freedom, recorded as one of their most important efforts the transmission of a box of fancy articles to the Hon. Mr. Elmore! By the Treasurer's Report it appeared that the proceeds of the society were less by about \$300 than in 1837, a natural result of the division introduced into the society by the Clerical Appeal, which division has been increasing up to the present time. After some correspondence relative to the British India Society had been submitted, the election of officers came on, Miss Parker presiding. Mrs. Child nominated Mrs. Southwick for President, and immediately some one nominated Miss Mary S. Parker. Mrs. Child said, that in the present state of the Society, we needed to have an impartial President. She would say, in all kindness and courtesy to Miss Parker, that this was not the case at present. She had been pained at the last meeting by the great want of impartiality with which the duties of the chair had been discharged. Miss Anne Weston said, that though coinciding

with Mrs. Child in her view of the manner in which the President had presided at a former meeting, yet her reasons for being warmly opposed to Miss Par ker's re-election were more important and weighty. They were reasons that applied to a majority of the last Board, namely, the fact that through its Board, this Society was placed in the attitude of sympathizing with and indirectly countenancing the new organization, and laboring to injure, as far as might be in its power, the Massachusetts A. S. Society. Believing the latter Society to be the best existing instrumentality that the anti-slavery cause possessed, she earnestly hoped that all who were true abolitionists, and desired to promote the best interests of the slave, would vote against Miss Parker's election. Mis Lucy Ball appealed to the Society to sustain

Miss Parker on the ground of her former services. With regard to the new organization, she asked, 'Have we not the right to sympathize with it? Miss Parker said she knew partiality to be her chief

failing, and she was obliged to Mrs. Child for pointing out, though she must say Mrs. Child could hardly have been more personal. Different charges, she remarked, had been brought against her by different individuals, one accusing her of partiality, and another wishing to proscribe her for opinion's sake.

Miss Weston explained that there might easily be a difference in the reasons of the opposition of different persons; that of course, Miss Parker was at liberty to entertain what views she pleased, and the Society were equally at liberty to declare she was not the representative of the views of the Society. There was no proscription in this. Neither did she undervalue Miss Parker's former services. The question was not, whether she was equal to the crisis of 1835, but to the still more dangerous one of 1839. To this it appeared

she was wholly inadequate. Mrs. Chapman said, that in this matter she knew nothing of persons; she wished to know no Miss Parker, no Mrs. Southwick, she wished to know no Society, but she wished we might go for principles. She repeated that she wished to know nothing of persons. Here Miss Lucy Ball exclaimed- Yes, you do, Mrs. Chapman, know persons; you think nobody is an abonist who does not think just as you do. You told us the other evening you did not consider us abots.' Mrs. Child thought Miss Ball out of order. Miss Sullivan asked her to address the Chair. The question on the nomination of Mrs. Southwick was put

and lost. The question on the election of Miss Parker was taken by rising, Miss Sultivan stating the vote to be 77 in the affirmative, and 35 in the negative. The your was doubted, a number of ladies declaring they had counted the votes in the negative, and that they were 42, without reference to a number of persons who were standing near the door, and whom it was impossible to count without appointing tellers. Miss Sullivan counted again, then declared the vote to stand 38 in the negative. If the vote had been declared higher, Miss Parker's election would have been lost for want of the constitutional majority. Upon one of the members remarking that, of course, none but members of the Society had voted, several ladies admitted that they had voted, though not members, it is to be presumed under some misapprehension; for on its beng stated that none but members were to vote, a number of ladies left the hall. Miss Weston moved that the vote be taken again by yeas and nays, which were refused on the ground of want of time, but it was universally conceded that these must be taken before the vote could be ascertained. At no time was Miss Parker declared elected. A motion for adjournment was put, and as far as could be ascertained by a rising vote. was not carried : the Vice President stated it to be lost. Miss Lucy Ball, who was standing by the door, opened it, exclaiming—'The meeting is adjourned. Ladies, go home—go home.' The Vice President said she had made a mistake-she had intended to say the motion was carried. The vote was doubted from all parts of the hall-Miss Ball said it would not be right to take the vote again, as numbers of ladies had gone away, thinking the meeting adjourned. After a scene of confusion in the attempt to ascertain whether the meeting was adjourned or not, it finally separated When the vote was put, nothing was said as to the

At the time specified, the large ball under the Chapel was filled with women, many being present who were not members of the Society. After the customary devotional services, Miss Parker stated, that as Miss Gould, the Recording Secretary, was absent, it would be necessary to choose a Secretary pro tem Mizs Lucy Ball was chosen.

time to which the meeting stood adjourned, but through

the papers, the Secretary notified the annual meeting

to stand adjourned to the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, in them the statement being made that Miss Parker had been elected! At the previous meeting, the fact that she was elected was never stated. At this stage in the business, Mrs. Chapman remarked upon the great imafternoon. Miss Parker said she should preside over read the name from the paper on the table before the meeting herself. She had consulted members of her.' Miss Parker- Sit down, sit down, take your the Common Council, and members of the Legislature, seat, Mrs. Chapman. No name that has been given she had examined parliamentary manuals, and all in to the Secretary to-day will be read. agreed that one Board was in office till another had The year and nays having been called, Miss Ball en elected; therefore, added she, I shall preside this announced the vote as 150 in the affirmative and 65 in afternoon. Mrs. Chapman said, she would make no the negative. Miss Caroline Weston stated that she it. Miss Parker, the acceptance of the minutes the affirmative and 82 in the negative. having been previously moved, stated the question to in the opposite part of the room, Miss D. Weston, said be on their acceptance.

were met to decide. It could not be stated to be de- namely, 130 to 77, the difference being occasion elf elected.

ould then be more fairly before the meeting. resent at the preceding meeting.

she never heard that for this the minority attempted to claring almost at the same instant. 'It is not a vote. prevent his re-election. She farther remarked that She then said- Miss Mary Parker is elected President: ome of the members who were opposing Miss Par- I say Miss Mary Parker is elected President.' ker's election were apposed to the formation of a Fe- Miss Caroline Weston doubted the vote on the acthe colored friends would notice this.

it was being denied.

gainst an individual involving so seriously her char- cumstave allow the truth to be heard. In justice to Mrs. Child The pretended election of the other officer made.

the new organization and the Mass. Anti-Slavery So- called for, all debate on the nominations was prociety were concerned. We had nothing to do with nounced out of order, and though every vote was deeither. She hoped we should not put ourselves under clared doubted, no notice was taken of the doubt. After clerical tutors and directors, or any other muors. She the officers were declared elected, and while a member hoped we all loved Garrison; she saw no reason for had possession of the floor, an adjournment was mov-

she considered the attitude, proposed by that lady for the Society at this time? The principles of the Societhe society to assume, a most wrong and degrading ty are inviolate. While they continue so, let us seek one: one faithless to the best interests of the slave. to save it from destruction. The ground on which Was the Boston F. A. S. Society, which had hitherto we stand is holy. Let us not leave it, but contend for gone forward into the heat of the conflict, was that so ciety now to retreat? and when a conflict most vital to the interests of the A. S. cause was raging, would the Boston F. A. S. Society be neutral? If the Board had gone no farther than to be in sentiment with the view just expressed, she should think them unfit to take the direction of this Society.

Miss Sullivan expressed the opinion that neutrality was the course for the society to pursue. Mrs. Ship-ley and Mrs. Low spoke in behalf of the acceptance of the minutes, though the latter lady said she wished to show no countenance to the new organization. She could not see how any moman could sanction, for a moment, a society which would put a plaster on her mouth, tie her feet, and leave her hands to be used as

cat's paws. yeas and nays were then called on the acceptance of the minutes. Miss Ball, as the Secretary pro tem. kept the account, and for a short time did so fair But as numbers of women whose names were omitted, rose to ask that their names should be called, difficulties were raised. At every name which Miss Ball was not sure was favorable to Miss Parker's election, except where the member had been for years exbeen a member of the Society?' and even when the answer was (as was generally the case) 'several years,' the lady would be called on to rise, and after a little more scrutiny, dismissed by a cool 'very well.' We give one instance as a specimen of many others. Miss Caroline Williams asked that her name might be called. Miss Ball- Are you a member? Miss Williams-'Yes.' Miss Ball-'Is your name on the Secretary's books ?' Miss Williams-'I don't know : I am a member.' Miss Ball- How long have you been a member?' Miss Williams- Severa rears.' The Secretary turned over the records slowly and after a few minutes called another name. Miss Williams again rose - 'Is my vote not to be allowed me?' Miss Ball-'Your name has been called. Several ladies said that Miss Williams had not voted. The records were again examined, no decision made as to Miss Williams's vote, and the Secretary passes on to other names. After four more similar attempts on the part of Miss Williams and her friends to secure her vote, the Secretary proceeded to call her name Another fact will illustrate the manner in which the usiness was conducted. A number of months since. a lady left with Mrs. Chapman her name to be affixed to the Constitution of the Society, and her assessment [50 cents] thinking Mrs. C. to be one of the officers. Mrs. Chapman had forgotten to do this, but when the lady came to the meeting, expecting of course to have privileges as a member allowed, Mrs. Chapman, before the meeting was called to order, went to the President, explained the circumstances of the case, and requested the lady's name to be duly entered. The lady corroborated the statement. Afterwards when she asked that her name should be called. Miss Parker stated with great warmth that no name that as not on the Secretary's books would be chiled Mrs. Chapman explained the circumstance to the

* Query,—what does this mean? I never heard Mr. Jackson's perfect fairness questioned for a me-

neeting, and apologized for her neglect. Miss Soley,

opriety of Miss Parker's presiding over her own the lady in question, inquired if she could vote. Miss lection, and said as this was a matter in which the Parker, with still greater violence, reiterated the asserrhole Board was concerned, she would prefer that (ion, ... 'No name not on the Secretary's books will be one disinterested person should take the chair for the read.' Mrs. Chapman ... 'The Secretary will please

spute on so triding a point, though she disapproved had kept account accurately, and the vote stood 138 in that her account coincided with her sister's, and that Miss Anna Weston opposed their acceptance on the she had counted neither yea or hay that had not been ground of their incorrectness. There was no election repeated after the lady voting, by the Secretary herself. at the previous meeting. That was the very point we Mrs. Merriam made the vote a little less on both sides, ided till after the yeas and nays were taken. She ed by her not commencing her count till after a few would ask Miss Parker, whether she considered her- names had been called. Miss Ford of Hyannis also kept an account, and obtained a precisely correspond-Miss Parker declined to enswer, but stated that ing result with Miss Weston's. All these four counts use who now voted for the acceptance of the min- were by persons acting independently of one another. utes would be considered as voting for Miss Parker, A member remarked, that with the vote as stated by and those who voted against them as voting against the Secretary, there would not be a constitutional majority in the affirmative, [a mistake] upon which the Mrs. Chapman wished that the two questions might Secretary altered her announcement of the affirmative be divided, as the subject of Miss Parker's election vote from 150 to 158! A number of members attempted to speak, and calls for the vote to be fairly take Miss Parker declared any thing on this point out of were uttered from all parts of the room Mrs. South-

rder. Ladies must speak to the acceptance of the wick in a firm tone said- I protest against this whole utes. The absurdity of indirectly settling a con- proceeding, and move that Miss Parker leave the chair, tested election by taking a vote on the acceptance of and Miss Sullivan take it, that the business of this the minutes, was exposed by Miss Collier, who said meeting may be properly transacted.' Mrs. Southshe wished to vote for Miss Parker, but could not vote wick was heard,-though all the time she was speakon the correctness of the minutes, not having been ing. Miss Parker uttered incessant cries of there is no motion before the house. Sit down, take your seat, Miss Lucy Ball repeated, in effect, her remarks at Mrs. Southwick. You shall sit down.' After Mrs he previous meeting relative to Miss Parker. She Southwick had so far succeeded in attracting Miss also remarked, it was very difficult for a presiding offi- Parker's notice as to make her comprehend that she cer to preserve impartiality, as was evident from the was submitting as a motion, that Miss Sellivan should uct of Mr. Francis Jackson, who was repeatedly be called to the chair, in the same horried manner that salled to order. by the meeting, for partiality at the characterized all she did during the latter portion of last annual meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society, but the afternoon, Miss Parker submitted the motion, de

male Anti-Slavery Society, and above all, were unwil- ceptance of the minutes, which doubt was sustained ling at its commencement that colored people should by ladies from all parts of the hall. Miss Weston join the Society, because it would make the anti-sla-then requested that the names might be read, accordvery cause unpopular; at least, this was the case with ing to custom, that the vote might be ascertained one most opposed to Miss Parker's election. She hoped This was refused, Miss Parker deciding that she had nothing to do with accounts kept by different mem-Miss Weston replied to Miss Ball. She explained bers! She should abide by the Secretary's checked afresh her reasons for voting in the negative, shewed list? yet refusing to read it over! Miss Parker rewherein the minutes were incorrect, and stated that quested the meeting to nominate a Vice President the behaviour of the Board at the present crisis, with Miss Weston said she thought we were yet without a regard to the contest now agitating the state, would President, as it might well be doubted whether an elecher reason for opposing their election. The Soci- tion could be properly made to turn upon the minutes oted by Charles T. Torrey, an Several persons were nominated. Miss Parker said agent of the new organization, as in sympathy with Miss Sullivan was nominated for Vice President. hem, and the society was looked upon with deep re- The vote was taken by rising, and Miss Parker degret by the real friends of the slave, both in and out clared it to be carried. The vote was doubted, and of the State. She also wished to allude to the charge though a number of ladies had left the house, and rought by Miss Ball against a lady present. She call-though the members seemed nearly equally divided or the name. She felt it a duty to all who were act- no counting was permitted. One lady said to Mising against Miss Parker's election, as well as to the Parker, 'I doubt the vote.' 'Take your seat,' said ady concerned, to rebut the calumny. To do this was she. 'But I doubt the vote.' 'Then you may doubt ut a simple act of justice to the person thus slandered. it to the day of your death,' was Miss Parker's rejoin Miss Parker called Miss Weston to order, saying der. Miss Deborah Weston, on Miss Sullivan's nomhe should permit no personalities. Some one re- ination, moved for the yeas and nays, and her momarked that the proper time to call to order was when tion was disregarded by the chair, who decided it to a charge was made against an individual, not when be out of order for any person to call for the yeas and nays, except those who had previously voted in the Miss Weston said, that when a charge was made affirmative on the question! The very singular ciragainst an individual involving so seriously her char-acter for abolition integrity, it was but simple justice can alone account for this very extraordinary decision. she wished to answer the statement Miss Ball had ried on in an equally unconstitutional manner. The year and nays were denied to ladies, who, after the singular Mrs. Child rose to express the hope that no one ruling of the presiding officer, voted in the affirmative would defend her abolition character. If it could not for the purpose of calling for them. They were quesstand without defence, it might fall. She should con- tioned by the Chair whether they had voted in the ent herself with a simple denial of the statement as to affirmative, for the purpose of enabling them to move he admittance of colored people. That she had con- the year and nays; on this question being answered idered the formation of a distinct female society in in the affirmative, the motion was denied, on the ground that it was contrary to usage. To this it was Miss Lucinda Otis addressed the meeting at some replied, that as we had once this afternoon taken them length, from the platform to which she was invited, in under the same circumstances, it was not contrary to support of Miss Parker. She thought that as a soci- usage. The answer was, 'You are out of order; take ety, we should be perfectly non-committal, so far as your seat.' In many cases the negative was not

ed, and declared by Miss Parker to be carried. Miss Anne Weston replied to Miss Otis, saying that What should be the course of faithful members of

A LIFE-MEMBER OF THE BOSTON F. A. S. SOCIETY.

WHAT HAVE WOMEN TO DO WITH SLAVE-A DIALOGUE.

Mrs. A. Is it possible, my dear Harriet, that what I have heard is true, and that you have actually joined the Anti-Slavery Society? Harriet. It is so, aunt; I became satisfied that it

as my daty. Mrs. A. I thought your mother did not approve of your engaging in this matter.

Harriet. She did not, but then she wished me to act according to my own sense of right; she says I am of an age to decide for myself upon questions of right and wrong.

Mrs. A. I am sorry that my sister has been so weakly indulgent to you; I doubt not that in a short time I shall hear that she also has turned abolitionist, and if your uncle does not prevent his name from being so disgraced, she will sign the petitions to Congress with other misguided women.

Harriet. Excuse me, dear aunt, but I cannot help tremely prominent, the question was put. How long hoping that your fears may be realized. But why is it that you are displeased with what I have done? I thought you told me that you were convinced that slavery is sinful; and you have often said that you felt as much for the poor slaves as I do.

Mrs. A. And I dare say I do : but I do not approve of the doings of the abolitionists in the first place; and most of all do I disapprove of women's meddling with such things.

Harriet. Why so?

Mrs. A. It is evident, my dear, that men are appointed by Providence to make and administer the laws; it is a violation of the Divine Order when women interfere in politics. Slavery is the law of the land-it is a political question-and therefore there is a great impropriety in women's meddling with the

Harriet. Waiving the question altogether of the propriety of women having any thing to do with politics, is not the subject of slavery in fact a religious and moral question? Its pernicious effects extend to the remotest parts of our country; its poison has entered into every fibre and muscle, if I may so speak, of our otherwise happy land; not a living soul but directly or indirectly feels its baneful influence, whether they know and confess it, or not.

Mrs. A. Suppose, Harriet, that this extravagant statement of yours were correct-still, what can women do about it? What, for instance, can an ignorant girl like you do? Mr. A., who has studied the subject faithfully, says that he thinks nothing can be done, especially by northerners, and most especially by women. Doubtless, in the course of Providence, slavery, like many other evils that have passed away, will die out; but what, Harriet, can all these silly women do about

Harriet. Much, I think, may be done, even by foolish women, to take the worst aspect of the case, though I do not confess to their folly.

Mrs. 4. Well, Harriet, that is a specimen of your love of opposition. What good can a foolish woman do for any cause?

and the enlightening power of truth on their side, may ry to an act of the most daring and cruel robbery. not do something to overthrow it. But there are some women of good sense and powerful talents in the Mr. A. Then, Harriet, you will not marry the rich women of good sense and powerful talents in the not do something to overthrow it. But there are some

anti-slavery ranks. I need not name them. Mrs. A. These are the very women that I blame; they not only depart from the plain path of duty point it be to be a beggar in the streets, a sordid dependant Providence themselves, but they mislead

Harriet. I cannot think that when we all stand beore the bar of Divine Justice, any woman will be conlemned for having labored to abolish the greatest and ost far-spreading system of wickedness that is to be restament no limits but possibility to the duties of symptoms of activity and festivity somewhat unusual. any human being; it seems to me that we are all A cheerful crowd enliven the passage, and the motto

Mrs. A. But suppose, for argument's sake, I grant this. What can women do? nothing, absolutely noth. the entrance, to the feeling which animates every heart. ng; they are, most of the n, ignorant and impotent. Harriet. Let them inform themselves in the first the occasion, as well as fraught with old historic asso-

native land; let them know what it really is. me sick for the whole day; it is just so with 'Slavery Massachusetts, from all parts of their beloved Comas it is.' by Mr. and Mrs. Weld; I took it up in your monwealth, superintending the sale of the various ar-

ages of it, it made me so unhappy. endure, whose misery is so great we cannot even bear commemoration of the English descent of their reo read of it?

go she knows not whither; would it not be some comam sure we can, every woman can, do much.

narm by all these petitions, for instance.

just still send up petitions; if Congress takes the beautiful. The utilitarian and the esthetic will the part of the unjust judge, we must imitate that of find their claims equally remembered. For an enuthe importunate widow; but there are other and per- meration of the articles on sale we refer to our adverore effectual means in the hands of women. Mrs. A. What are they, Harriet; I hope it is not little annual, the LIBERTY BELL, the motto alone

peaking in public? feel so impelled, speak any and every where for these is expressly provided for them. They will find also a anhappy beings who are cut off from human sympa- great attraction in witnessing the process of printing Men will not speak for them; they cannot speak which is going on. for themselves; shall not the women, even the very How much labor has been expended-how many his wisdom and mercy might inspire them so that the sake! The aged mother has exerted her dim eye to their daughters shall prophesy.' But there is yet attention. Her children begged her not to exhaust the

Mrs. A. And what is that, Harriet? Harriet. By as far as possible washing their own so great a salvation.

Here, too, are the avails of the juvenile sewing born under its condemnation

Mrs. A. Mercy, Harriet! you speak now like one

gitive slaves found friends and formed connections great question, his native state owes a debt of grati-Indians defended these, men and women as they strong in innocence and integrity thought them, in their natural rights, against the chris- in times when might made right. It is now borne by tian republicans. This war has already cost the na- those who deem right the only might. tion more than twenty millions of dollars, and every All the various rare and valuable articles here disman in the free states has to pay his tax for it. Should played, are commended to the benevolent and the just, the slaves ever dare to imitate our forefathers simply and not to them only : we can conscientiously com in the vindication of their claims to humanity, your mend them to the self-love, as well as to the disinterons may be called upon to go and help murder them for it. This statement, dear aunt, I believe no one for their own sakes, although we greatly wish that ontradicts. Does not slavery, then, touch us all, love of the cause of Freedom alone might be a suffivery one of us? Have not northern mothers and cient inducement. ives and sisters something to do with slavery?

Mrs. A. It makes me perfectly nervous to hear you alk so, Harriet, and what is the use of it? I again were safe to do it, though your uncle says it is not? Harriet. They can do much: they can petition ongress against its continuance in the District of Cohad acquiesced in the marriage of their daughters with times studied the heavens.

slaveholders.

every way in her power, and if she fail in this, to give m the strongest testimony she can of the strength acquainted with, in this, that while the political organ of her own conviction, by resigning her love for him ization of other nations derives its origin and it right, a love of justice, love of humanity.

ondage.

and unrequited labor I am supported would be a high- sal justice which was to be realized in the America loving a man who was defrauding human beings of finds it necessary or expedient to declare that he w their most precious possession every moment of his exercise his arbitrary power for the protection of th life; to be his wife would be to live under the most rights of his subjects. But while the Declaration c actions, the most abject of all bondage, that of my Independence recognizes the consent of the governe noral nature.

Harriel. Why, dear aunt, I have more faith in the | Harriel. There is no time, no circumstances, no intrinsic strength of a good principle than of an evil changing of hands, that can ever justify theft or one; and as I see so many foolish men supporting fraud; a slave is a man defrauded of his natural, his slavery, which is all evil, by their opinions and practice, I do not see why foolish women, with the strength him as such stands convicted of being in fact accesso-

4.6. Hught

Harriet. No, never, while by these hands I can minister to my necessities; better and happier would on a grudging charity, than with my views be the wife of a rich slaveholder.

THE MASS. ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

As the passenger casts his eye up the arch from aund in the whole history of man. I find in the New Washington-street to the Marlboro' Chapel, he discerns FREEDOM AND TRUTH-BY THESE WE CONQUER,' in letters a foot long, responds from the entablature above Within the hall the decorations are characteristic of

place, and that source of weakness will cease; let ciations. All has been done that could be done to them study the laws, the history of slavery in their make the long, low room as cheerful and pleasant as the loftier ones which the experience of past years Mrs. A. No woman of a nice sensibility, or of a has given the managers to know are not to be obtainruly refined delicacy, can bear to read the annals of ed for the service of Liberty. An interesting assemlavery. I just opened Paxton's letters, and it made blage is gathered within :-the anti-slavery women of parlor the other day, and I could not bear to read two ticles of taste, ingenuity and utility, which they have for months been busied in preparing for this occasion. Harriet. And yet that book is made up of well au. The representatives of each town are grouped together henticated facts, many of them from slaveholders beneath banners inscribed with its name and ancient hemselves; and what must the poor beings have to device and motto, 'quartered in old armorial sort,' in spective founders. May those noble old English Mrs. A. But, my dear Harriet, what is the use of names ever 'be in the flowing heart freshly rememny making myself so unhappy about them? Of bered!' Not only are they the names of our remote what use are my tears and sighs to the poor creatures? progenitors, but of those who have been renowned in Harriet. I cannot allow, aunt, that this is all you song and story for their devotedness to Freedom. an do for them, but suppose it were. Put yourself There is the Lion Rampant of the Russells waving in the place of the oppressed, broken-hearted slave- over New Bedford, where still the name of Russell nother, who, perhaps, has just seen her child sold, to pre-lominates. There is Plymouth, with its shield studded with crosses, and its noble motto, 'Je me fie fort to her, even if you could not help her, to know en Dieu.' Weymouth, able to say now as did the that there was one human heart that ached for her counts of former days to whom the name pertained, corrows, and that would help her if it could? Are we 'Sai bonne cause!' Lynn, with its scallop shells, and not bound to give them our tears, our pity, if we can motto more than ever appropriate :- Ennobled f r give no more; may not our prayers meet and unite our fidelity.' These, with numbers of others that have with theirs in fervent supplication to the Father of been borne aloft in Palestine and France-in Scotland mercies that he would set them free? But we can, O and in England-in the battles of centuries that are past, have now become the insignia of our moral war-Mrs. A. I fear not. Your uncle says you only do fare with wrong and oppression. Never was there a finer display of money's worth,

Harriet. We think otherwise, and while we do, we whether the purchaser be in search of the useful or tising columns, particularly commending to notice our of which is worth the price of the volume to the lite-Harriet. I would have those who have the gift, and rateur. Our young friends are not forgotten. A table

hildren speak for them, if they can? Oh that God in sacrifices undergone to furnish this array for Freedom's prophet's words might be verified-'Their sons and furnish those little knitted articles which attract your another way in which women at the North, and all sight and strength which her age could so ill afford; women who consider slavery sinful, can do something but she could not withhold them. 'It is for the antislavery cause;' and all, even the aged, must do somewhat, as they hope to depart in peace with the hope of

stain; for all in this land partake of its sin and are circle, as well of the labors of the matron of sixty years.

The eye t' at has taken cognizance of the fashions of the disciples of Garrison; what do you mean? of foreign climes, and the brain that has wrought into How am I, for instance, under this condemnation? the intellectual treasures of past times, have alike how are my garments or hands stained with the sin of been busy here. Here are relics precious to many, made from the wood of Pennsylvania Hall-here are Harriet. You live under its laws; you are enrich- bouquets in silver vases. The latter are not for sale ed by its iniquitous gains; your father, husband and They may well be more valuable to their owner than sons pay for its support; and what is more horrible rubies, for they played their part in the struggle fo than all, they may be obliged, either personally or by religious liberty in Massachusetts in 1785. They proxy, to commit murder to maintain it. The law were seized by the officers of the law, for the payment mands you to give up a fugitive slave, let his maa- of church-rates. A trial was had :- a righteous de ter be ever so cruel a tyrant; the slaveholders have cision was obtained, owing to the eloquence of Rufus an influence in Congress proportioned to the number King, who pleaded the cause, and the integrity of the of their slaves, and then make laws for the free states. Judge who decided it with four other judges. From that The riches of the South are the result of the sighs and time liberty of conscience has had the mastery in Masgroans and bleeding stripes and blistering tears of al- sachusetts. These pieces of antique plate, with their ost three millions of slaves; and do not northerners coat of arms and their motto-' God helps the strong hare constantly in these riches? What was the orig- - are interesting memorials of a good man gone to his nal cause of the war in Florida ? Slavery. The fu- rest-Epes Sargeut : to whose firmness in testing this among the persecuted Indians, and the southerners tude. Let the oppressive in spirit remember that 'all demanded them and their children as property, and the wickedness is weakness,' wherefore God helps only the This coat w

estedness of visitors. They will do well to purchase M. W. C.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

'Our liberties are in danger!' 'the last days of the ask, what can women do to abolish slavery, even if it Republic are at hand!' these are the portentous exclamations of the organs of either of the great political parties in our country, when the scales seem to incline to the opposite side, on the eve of an election. But ambia and the Territories; they can protest against these dark prophecies have been so often defeated, that every where and upon all fitting occasions; they they produce very little effect either on the actions or an teach their sons and daughters, as soon as they apprehensions of the experienced. They are received can understand them, how sinful it is; they can urge with the same degree of confident indifference, with an understand them, and making every effort for its about the beautiful the same degree of the predictions of the end of on. Northern women can refuse to marry slave the world, brought forward from time to time by indi holders; northern mothers can ask their consciences viduals who investigate some portions of the Bible in whether they could stand before God guiltless if they the same spirit in which the astrologers of former

Both the distrust with which those in particular Mrs. A. But, my dear Harriet, some slaveholders whose political ideas have been formed under different are very good men; and suppose two young people institutions, are apt to look upon the experiment of were strongly attached to each other, must a girl in freedom in this country, and the confidence of those ach a case refuse to marry a man she really loves? | who have grown up under this new dispensation in Harriet. I think so; if she views slavery as it really politics, and whose hope has been strengthened by the s. she could never become a slaveholder herself, as failure of those dark prophecies—both these opposite she would by such a union. Neither do I think a views have been honored by the name of patriotism christian woman would long continue to love a man It is a question of considerable moment what it is tha who could keep slaves after he knew how great a sin constitutes patriotism, especially American patriotism inasmuch as it involves the more important inquir Mrs. A. Perhaps he cannot be convinced it is a with regard to the real causes of public danger or se sin; perhaps he thinks it right, and the best thing for curity, which it is the duty of every true friend of this Harriet. It is her duty to try to convince him in incline him to hope or to fear.

This country differs from every other that we are way in her power, and if she fail in this, to give

for what ought to be always her highest love, a love of form from circumstances, the political existence of this Union is founded on a principle, a 'self-evident truth Mrs. A. But, if she were to marry him, she might It was the philosophic beginning of the Declaration of perhaps convert him to her own views, and so she Independence being made the corner stone of a politiwould be the means of redeeming his slaves from cal edifice, which induced a foreign historian to intro duce his account of the first entrance of these Unite Harriet. I could not for one day-for one hour, ear States on the stage of Universal History, with the bread earned for me by slaves. I should feel degrad-ed in my own eyes; the poor negro by whose forced the history of the world commences. The idea of univerer being than myself in my own estimation; I should Union, enters indeed in some degree into the consti e the true slave. But I cannot imagine myself as tution of every country. The most arbitrary despr as the only rightful source, and the protection of their Mrs. A. Oh Harriet! to accuse slaveholders of rights as the only legitimate object of all political pow raud is not fair. You know that most of the present er, the governments of other countries derive their southern slaveholders have inherited their slaves, or right from their powers; and the protection of the right they have purchased those who are already in bond- of their subjects is a duty for which they conside age, and have been inherited by their owners themselves responsible only to themselves.

The constitution of every country must have a eided influence on the patriotism of the citize generally on the manners, customs, literature, an vers institutions of the people. In a monarchy, de vers institutions of the period amountain, devo covernment, this name is given to the strennons port of the privileges of each of the different ord so that the clergy, the nobility, the commonen each a patriotism in some measure peculiar seives, and not unfrequently at war with what other classes in society distinguish by the same name. To same is true with regard to different nations, whose practical acknowledgment of each other's rights mainly determined by their relative powers and into ence. Thus, until of late, a hearty hatred of other, was accounted an essential ingredient in the other, was of the French and the English; a feeling which has entered extensively and deeply into the manners and the literature of both natio triotism of every nation whose constitution is found on power and circumstances, is from its nature each on power and circumstry whose political organization rests on the principle of universal justice, on the int ienable equal rights of all men, genuine pairiotism a nothing else than philanthropy beginning at home and extending all over the world. The permanence and prosperity of every nation that acknowledges power as the source of right, depends on the exclusive part. otism; the political existence of a country that recognizes right as the source of power, depends on the universal consistent philanthropy of its citizens.

The preceding remarks may serve to fir the mean ing of an expression that is known to exert a pore. ful, and according to its correct or improper use, a salutary or pernicious influence in society. They may help us, at any rate, to fix upon the true standard of American patriotism. Every one who takes his stand on the declaration of the native equality, and the in alienable rights of all men, and strives to carry th principle of universal justice into effect is a paino, and every one who would deprive any human being of any one of their rights is not a patriot, but a strate ger-nay, an enemy to his country. He who were onfer on any man or set of men any mon prerogative on account of his wealth, or his fam connexions, may pass for a patriot in countries when birth and wealth procure title and rank, but he is 1 stranger to his own, and has but one way left hir in which he can effectually serve his native land, and that is by expatriating and planting himself in one the title growing countries across the sea. And ke who would withhold from any of his fellow mently rights of freemen on account of the color of their skin he may find his proud claim to the name of a pund recognized in no country under heaven but in this-a which for the purpose of maintaining the 'peculi domestic institutions ' of the South, men are prote or supposed to be protected by the Constitution of the United States in the grossest violation of the principle proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. T bondman of the South who still knows that he i man, and strives by all moral means to obtain for him. self and his brethren in bondage a practical recognition of the rights of humanity, that free bondman is a patriot; and the northern freeman who neglects any of the moral means by which he may help to redeem hi enslaved countrymen, for fear of offending their ens vers, this bond freeman is a stranger to his country and if he uses his freedom to keep his fellow men slavery, he is an enemy to the native land of Liber

TO ANTI-SLAVERY VOTERS.

For want of concert and union, abolitionists never had the influence on popular elections, to which from their numbers, they are fairly entitled. In order to make them bring out their full force at the approx ng election, the following suggestions are offered.

In every county, and in every town, let que like the following be proposed to the candidates the Senate and House of Representatives. The leur conveying the questions should be signed by the name of as many abolitionists as can conveniently be pr

1. Are you in favor of the immediate abolition slavery in the District of Columbia, and the territo of the United States, and the slave trade between states : and will you, if elected Senator, for Repres tative) support resolutions recommending these m ures to Congress?

2. Will you, if elected, support a bill for repeals all statutes in the State, making distinctions among persons un account of color?

As soon as answers are returned by the candida or a reasonable time has passed without any ansee being given, let meetings be called in every towns county by the officers of the respective societies. these meetings, the answers of the candidates on discussed. Where those on both sides have giren is isfactory answers, let the abolitionists of both poli cal parties vote according to their political preferest But if any candidate returns an unsatisfactory save or give none, let the abolitionists of the party for slot is a candidate nominate some one on whose print ple they can rely, as a candidate in his place, and s port him at the election with zeal and perseverate Experience appears to prove that abolitionists will at scatter their votes without some candidate room whom to rally.

These remarks are made without any wish to di ate the precise course to be pursued by abolitionists the approaching election. What the writer wishes urge upon them is, the necessity of their meeting is gether before the election, determining when met spo the line of action which they will adopt, and of pureting it with courage and energy. In this way can the show their strength, and in no other. Let our strength be once known, and both political parties must nomnate candidates who will be acceptable to as. We nust not allow any political or personal biasses make us forgetful of the tie which binds us to slave. Let us ever remember, that union is strength and victory, and immediate emancipation, but the disunion is weakness, and defeat, and perpetual slav

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At the adjourned annual meeting (Oct. 16th.) he Weymouth Anti-Slavery Society, for the choiced officers, the following gentlemen were chosen: Elist Richards, President; Asa Dyer, Jr. and B. F. White, Vice Presidents; E. G. Hunt, Rec. Sec.; Jacob Load, Cor. Sec. ; Ezra Pratt, Treasurer ; Silas Binney, At-MR. PHINEAS N. PRATT presented the followisk

resolutions, which were adopted at the adjourn meeting, Oct 22d.

Resolved, That we rely with entire confidence as the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and its highly respectable Board of Managers; and that we pledge the our hearty support and co-operation, in carrying forward the anti-slavery cause in this Common wealth.

Resolved, That we have had ample experience of the integrity and ability of William Lloyd Garrisa as an editor; that we hail the Liberator as the pioneer in the sacred cause of human rights, and reconas an editor; that we hail the Liberator as mey eer in the sacred cause of human rights, and recomend it to the countenance and support of all the genuine friends of freedom, who wish the whole man family to participate in the same civil and I ligious privileges, which they themselves enjoy.

Resolved, That any attempts to divide our ran on sectarian grounds, shall meet with our unqualificiary probation.

Resolved. That we will not vote for any man for the control of the any office, under the State or National Government who is not in favor of the immediate abolition

American slavery.

Voted, That the doings of the meeting be published

ELIAS RICHARDS, Pro. in the Liberator.

E. G. HUNT, Rec. Sec.

LIBERATOR-CORRECTION. In the last No. of the LIBERATOR—CORRECTION. In the last No. of paper we notice a communication from Mr. Clarkof Wayne, Me., giving some account of the late Correction. There is a slight mistake which it may be sell to correct. Mr. C. says, Mr. Parker offered the resolution inviting all gentlemen to sit in Convention & Later of the late Correction of the later of later of the later of later of

Father This society, n our attention, our help, but becaused, who has tol widow, is pur be unable to discussistake, and the h fatherless and pe that those wartion of suffere ever done. Your stridows, and 266 than the year pre great experience giving the number assisted—'Nearly their families, or smoky, or leaky, ly they combine They are all is work beyond the

EXTRACTS FI

nough of this w winter, but they nor is it believed help it. In gener Some of them ing but slop-we ough of this to they can, it is we just enough to ste extertion which on the most helphon! In this city
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ociety 4,400 doll liberally assisted only through this fort. We cans ss. Of him w Job. When the and when the ey ause he delive erless, and him m that was re aused the widov oice of eulogy et retirement most feelingly w will be felt the But he has gon ssistance we le of Lyman

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sorrow we learn British India, w government of G 2. Resolved, the efforts made heir countryme evout thankfu a nong them for 3. Resolved, ket by free lab wholly the produ portance; and w the planters of co

the planters of co of necessity that manity and just which is just an 4. Resolved tant, when the with cotton? si the preference; brow of British The following President, M

arine M. Sulliv ry, M. V. Ba Abby Carter; Treasurer, L. M W. Johnson, M Oct. 29, 183 PROC

BROTHER GARP We had, last lave. It was ing of the Wey which were par ngs of the me cicty and the I ganization. T umerous, and South Weyma A. S. Society, Society, and I

its editor. He stance was d then asked the tate, and retu He said it wou hat be could at publicly to daty I owe the of such an abo tions was take After the pass friends of the 1

itry must have a de of the citizens, and ns, literature, and di-This society, more than almost any other, claims a monarchy, devoiotism; in a mixed o the strenuous supthe different orders ie commoners, have e peculiar to themwar with what other ie same name. The rent nations, whose h other's rights is e powers and influrty hatred of each ngredient in the pa-English; a feeling and deeply into the th nations. The pa-onstitution is founded rom its nature exclupolitical organization l justice, on the inalnaine patriotism is

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12500. In most cases their rooms are either ginning at home and or leaky, or cold, or damp, and not unfrequenthe permanence and y combine all these qualities. acknowledges power rare all industrious, worthy women, willing to a the exclusive pairibeyond their strength. Nearly all depend on a country that recogsing and ironing; but none of them can procure ower, depends on the of this work to support their families in the of its citizens. er, but they find so difficulty in summer, and erve to fix the mean. make application for aid during that season, own to exen a power. believed at any other, when they can possibly t or improper use, a In general, they ask aid with reluctance, and n society. They may the true standard of with gratifude.

Some of them who have feeble health, can do nothbut slop-work; they cannot always procure gh of this to employ them constantly, and when an, it is well known that the remuneration is ough to starce on! We feel constrained every a lift up our voice against this wretched system gion which bears down with crushing weight se most helpless and afflicted of our poor, the mid-In this city there is but one class of individuals annot, extraordinaries excepted, obtain a comliving; and that is feeble widows with young a: and we must add, those more than widows we intemperate husbands. For this class slopis almost the only roesurce; and were they just quaerated, probably three quarters of our list l be struck off at once.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

hat because it seems peculiarly the work of

o has told us that to visit the fatherless and

benevolence we may doubt the utility, and

cless and widow, is not to be envied; that

those who have not done any thing for this

of sufferers, will consider it in this light, and

as now the means of doing more than we have

one. Your Society has assisted the past year 479

s, and 266 fatherless children—a less number

a Trustee of remarkable discernment and

experience in visiting these afflicted ones, after

number, age, &c., of the widows she has

Nearly or quite all have had sickness in

milies, or in their own persons, or both, during

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ke, and the heart that does not sympathize with

s scarcely worthy the name of christian.

Fatherless and Widows Society.

show that your bounties are most gratefully red said an aged widow, 'it is my dying request my sincere thanks and acknowledgements of gratshould be presented to the ladies of the Father ss and Widows Society for their long continued kindas to me in my old age and helplessness. I leave them my blessing. I have long prayed for them, that their happiness and prosperity may be continued, above all, that their souls may be at peace with Gol: and still will I pray while breath lasts, that they gar be strengthened and assisted from above in their fores to mitigate the sufferings of the destitute wid es and orphans.

Tothose friends who have assisted this work of heence by their donations, we would render sincere inks, and we cannot but remember with gratitude ate Hon. Theodore Lyman, who has given to this ey 4,400 dollars within the last four years, and so rally assisted this class of the afflicted poor; not ough this society, but by private, individual dot. We cannot but deeply mourn theirs and our less. Of him we could say, in the beautiful words of When the ear heard him, then it blessed him when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him se he delivered the poor that cried, and the fathess, and him that had no helper. The blessing of that was ready to perish came upon him, and he ed the widows heart to sing for joy.' We feel the ice of eulogy will hardly meet the case; it is in the retirement of honest poverty that his praises will nost feelingly remembered, and there the deepest sorwill be felt that he is no more!

But he has gone! and we cannot expect from him stance we have had. On whom shall the manof Lyman rest? Who will give of their abunerfully as he did? May our next year's restanswer that not one but many have shared this sed work of doing good, causing the widow's heart sing for joy !

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOSTON FE-MALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on ednesday, Oct. 9th, at Marlboro' Chapel.

The Secretary's report was read, and unanime ted; and it was voted that it be published unde lirection of the Board. The Treasurer's report is likewise read and accepted.

An extract of a letter from Elizabeth Pease of Lon on, relating to the affairs of British India, was read by the Secretary, and an interesting document on the answer to the letter was read and tepted by the Society, together with the following

Whereas, we regard the whole human race, sur inded by whatever circumstances, or existing in alever climate, as one family, and entitled by their rater to our sympathies; and whereas, we consider system of slavery, under whatever name or form obtains, not only a curse upon all concerned in its stence, but as utterly incompatible with the genius Christianite.

stianity; refere Resolved, 1st., That it is with the deepest w we learn the wretched condition of millions in

the we learn the wretched condition of millions in this linda, who are grievously oppressed by the vertical of Great Britain.

Resolved, That we view with intense interest, efforts made by our British sisters to enlighten it countrymen upon the wrongs and sufferings of it fellow-subjects in India; and that we hail with roalt thankfulness the organization of Societies long them for the amelioration of their condition.

Resolved, That we deem the supply of the markfulness the organization of societies by free labor, with the articles hitherto almost builty the product of the slave, a measure of vast impasses; and which cannot fail of sensibly affecting planters of our own country, causing them to do

ders of our own country, causing them to do y and justice; viz. to give to their servants that olved, That we trust the time is not far dis-

when the query, 'Can India not supply England cotton?' shall be answered in the cotton market; preference given to the produce of freemen over slaves, thus adorning with another garland the ow of British philanthropy

The following are the officers of the Society for the ing year :

President, Mary S. Parker, Vice President, Ca harine M. Sullivan; Domestic Corresponding Secreta-ry, M. V. Ball; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Abby Carter; Recording Secretary, Lydia Gould; Treasurer, L. M. Ball; Counsellors, J. Shipley, M. A. W. Johnson, M. Scarlett, S. Lewis, and L. L. Fuller. L. GOULD, Rec. Sec'y. Oct. 29, 1839

PROCEEDINGS IN WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH, Oct. 23, 1839. BEOTHER GARRISON :

We had, last evening, an important meeting for the slave. It was an adjournment of the annual meet ing of the Weymouth A. S. Society. The resolutions which were passed were (as you will see by the doings of the meeting) in favor of the Mass. A. S. So ciety and the Liberator, and opposed to the new organization. The speakers on the resolutions were dumerous, and among them was Appleton Howe of South Weymouth, President of the Norfolk County A. S. Society, also President of the Norfolk Abolition Society, and Ex. President of the Weymouth A. S. So-He spoke warmly against the Liberator and its editor. He said, among other things, that non-re sistance was directly opposed to abolition. He was then asked the question, whether an abolitionist could sistently be an executive or judicial officer in this State, and return a runaway slave to South Carolina. He said it would be the duty of an abolitionist to do what he could secretly to aid the slave in his escape, at publicly to return aim to bondage. I deem it a daty I owe the slave thus to expose the unsoundness of such an abolitionist. The question on the resolu-tions was taken by yeas and nays and passed 26 to 9. After the passage of the resolutions, he invited the friends of the new or anization to meet the next week

to form a little Society among themselves.* Thus you ee that we have among us disorganizers enough to form a little society, but the working abolitionists are, ire as they ever have been, the true friends of the slave. nention, not only because so many are needing

Yours for God and humanity, TRUTH. MPORTANT MEETING OF COLORED CITI-ZENS.

the Infant School Room, Belknap street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 24th, and proceeded to business by ap-Nell Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, when on motion, a committee, consisting of John T. Hilton, John Levy, and Benjamin Weeden, was unanimously chosen to draft reso-lutions for the consideration of the meeting. The minittee reported as follows, viz.

Resolved, That the very able manner in which Mr. Garrison defended himself on Thursday evening, Oct. 17th, against the foul slanders of the wolves that ek to devour him, was highly satisfactory to us as a slave-traffic between the States of this Union?

Resolved, That we consider it a religious duty to Union of any new State, the Constitution and Govern-

defend Mr. Garrison against every attempt, whether of internal or external foes, to crush him.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the fact, that unshaken confidence is reposed in our highly estermed fellow citizen, Ws. LLOVE GARRISON, by the colored people in New Bedford, Worcester, Salem, and elsewhere in this Commonwealth, and regard it as a further proof of their discernment and love of pure principles.

Union of any new State, the Const ment of which tolerates domestic slike the colored to the colored that unshaken confidence is reposed in our highly estermed fellow citizen, Ws. LLOVE GARRISON, by the colored fellow citizen, ws. LLOVE GARRISON, by the colored

Resolved. That we believe it is now made manifest to every colored person, that the design of the new or-ganization is the entire overthrow of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and that no artifice is left untried to effect that purpose; and therefore that it ought to be regarded with more jealousy than even the Col-

Resolved, That we recommend the Liberator and radle of Liberty as worthy of the support of every clored person having a spark of love for liberty and 18th, proposed Resolved, That the slanders circulated against 'our earnestly requesting an early answer.

Resolved, That the standers circulated against 'our editor and our paper,' by those who have heretofore labored with him in the cause of humanity, are regarded by us as the 'most unkind cut of all.'

Resolved, That all colored persons who are acquainted with the present aspect of the anti-slavery cause in this State, and who enlist with those who seek the overthrow of Garrison and his coadjutors, are enemies to the true interest of the slave, and ought to be treated as such; for no dependence can be placed upon them; if they will betray one man, they are very likely to do so to another.

They appear to me and y answer.

You are aware that several Resolves, on the subject of those inquiries and other kindred topics, accompanied by a very able report, was introduced into the Senate of the Commonwealth the year before last, by a joint committee of the two houses of which the late greatly lamented Mr. Alvord was chairman. Those Resolves, after having been somewhat enlarged by amendment, were adopted by the Legislature.

They appear to me aware that several Resolves, on the subject of those inquiries and other kindred topics, accompanied by a very able report, was introduced into the Senate of the Commonwealth the year before last, by a joint committee of the wo houses of which the late greatly lamented Mr. Alvord was chairman. Those was one of the commonwealth the year before last, by a joint committee of the two houses of which the late greatly lamented Mr. Alvord was chairman. Those was one of the commonwealth the year before last, by a joint committee of the two houses of which the late greatly lamented Mr. Alvord was chairman. Those was one of the commonwealth the year before last, by a joint committee of the commonwealth the year before last, by a joint committee of the commonwealth the year before last, by a joint committee of the commonwealth the year before last, by a joint committee of the work in the year before last, by a joint committee of the work in the year before last, by a joint committee of the wo

The entire set of resolutions, (except the last,) at- your two interrogatories. Having cheerfully co-operter being discussed by J. T. Hilton, Thomas Cole, J. ated in the passage of the resolves, and concurring in Levy, D. D. Rue, S. R. Alexander, G. Washington, the general reasoning by which they were sustained, C. Pitts, J. B. Cutler, B. P. Bassett, and Miss Smith in the powerful report of the chairman of the commitand others, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote tee, I respond to both your inquiries in the affirmative. all standing, both male and female. The last resoution, as first presented by the committee, was opposed quiry, is the only one of them which came before Conby J. G. Barbadoes, G. Putman and D. D. Rue, on gress while I was a member. I voted in the negane ground that it censured severely many persons, tive, on a motion to lay upon the table the petition of who, though ignorant of the true state of the cause, the American Anti-Slavery Society for the abolition of or otherwise, might lend their influence to the new organization. An amendment was proposed by Wm. C. Nell, and the resolution adopted as above. J. G. sideration of this class of petitions. Barbadoes and D. D. Rue requested their names to be published as protesting against its adoption.

J. T. Hilton offered the following resolutions, which vere unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we lament the death of Benjamin LUNDY, one of the earliest and most devoted friends of our down-trodden and oppressed brethren, who in his decease have lost one that long sympathized with them, and constantly labored to alleviate their suffer-The cause of humanity has been deprived of

ngs. The cause of numarity has been deprived of mee of its firmest pillars.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for his memoy, we invite our beloved friend, Wm. L. Garsios, o
pronounce a Eulogy on his death, and that we soicit the colored citizens generally to unite with us in he appropriate observances of the day.

and J. T. Hilton were appointed a committee to make the slave traffic between the States of this Union." he necessary arrangements.

And 2nd. *If 1 are opposed to the admission of any
Voted, That the above proceedings be published in new State into the Union whose Constitution of Gov-

THOMAS HENSON, Chairman. WM. C. NELL, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF COL-

A committee of three, consisting of Ezra R. Johnson, S. Peneton, and Peter Nelson, was appointed to prepare resolutions, who retired for the purpose.

A committee of five was appointed to nominate a list of candidates as representatives to the General Court, and instructed to make their report at an adjourned meeting.

N. A. Borden offered the following resolution, which with the safety of all concerned. It seems to make their

united we will be.

The committee on resolutions then came in and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were fully discussed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we believe the time has fully come, when as men, having a just regard for the given property of all wells. We have a superference of all wells are the state of all wells.

as men, having a just regard for the rights of all men, and pa ticularly for the cause of the oppressed in our land, we deem it our duty, in the exercise of the elective franchise, to consider the cause of liberty and equal rights paramount to all other considerations; and whereas, we believe it to be the duty of all abolises. and whereas, we believe it to be the duty of all abolitionists, who vote, to do so with direct reference to the cause of human rights—and those abolitionists who let predilection for party predominate over their own acknowledged sense of duty, are hypocritical in their professions, and false to the principles of true republicanism:

Therefore, Resolved, That we will neither vote for, nor support the election of any man for Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or for any Legislative office, who is not in favor of the immediate abolition of sla-

very.

Resolved, That we most heartily concur in the nomination of Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden, Seth Whitmarsh, and Foster Hooper, Esq., for senators from this county, as they are our tried friends, and we recommend them to the support of all genuine abolitionists, as men who will faithfully carry out our principles and measures.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the proceedings of this town.

NATHANIEL A. BORDEN, Secretary.

NATHANIE A Boburn, Secretary.

THE SINGLE STAR.

It is related of an eminent citizen of Boston, who was man of small stature but of great understanding, that being in a room, with a number of 'tall fellows,' one of them asked him how he felt among smany big men. He replied, 'I feel like four-person and big men. He replied, 'I feel like four-person and big men. He replied, 'I feel like four-person and big start, our little, steady, faithful northern light, as the emblem of liberty, is worth the whote gauly galaxy that firts over the proud temples dedicated to liberty, and descerated to the service of the most barbarous and bloody oppression; oppression. Which placks the rose from the check of modesty, And puts a blister there.

Who then so inhuman as tot to cry, All Ball to two impious as not to thank God for their welcome and protection there? Led by the pilot star, they swim broad rivers, and thread deep forests, encountering in the darkness of miduight, (when only they are safe from the pursuit of men.) rattlessnakes, encountering in the darkness of miduight, (when only they are safe from the pursuit of men.) rattlessnakes, encountering in the darkness of miduight, (when only they are safe from the pursuit of men.) rattlessnakes, encountering in the darkness of miduight, (when only they are safe from the pursuit of men.) rattlessnakes and alligatory of the same the stern panisher sought his madnight prey; Whan fate reserved me for this CHBISTIAN race.

A race more savage, more severe than they!'

There is another star, as opposite to this as the South pole, the

SIPLE of LEZPE

This the menstealers and land-rabbers, for forty years our political massers, require us to add to our banacers, to deepen; (if it be possible) the blot on the national mane—to increase those infernal lights, those spots of Milton's 'darkness visible,' which are destined, performance of duty in the militia, is derived from the authority of Congress, and by that power alone can it is excited.

The she second of the residence of the resi

BOSTON.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1839. CORRESPONDENCE ON SLAVERY, BETWEEN GOV. EVERETT, AND HON. MR. BORDEN.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 18th. 1839. DEAR SIR.

Pursuant to adjournment from October 17th, a large As you are again a candidate for re-election, and as seemblage of colored citizens of both sexes met in there are many, very many in this Commonwealth, the Infant School Room, Belknap street, on Thursday who look upon Slavery, as it exists in these United States, as an evil of the first magnitude-an evil that pointing Thomas Henson Chairman, and William C. cought to be immediately removed, and that if removed these considerations, I am induced to propound to you the following interrogatories, to wit:

1st. Are you in favor of the immediate abolitio law, of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the

ment of which tolerates domestic slavery?

Believing, sir, as I do, that it is the right of th elector thus to interrogate those who may be candidates for an elective office, I shall make no apology for thus addressing you, but do most earnestly, yet re-I am, Sir, with much esteem,

Your friend and ob't. servant, NATH'L B. BORDEN. To his Excellency, EDWARD EVERETT.

GOV. EVERETT'S ANSWER. WATERTOWN, 24th Oct. 1839. On Saturday last I duly received your letter of the

18th, propounding to me certain interrogatories, and

They appear to me to cover the whole ground of

The first of the three subjects, embraced in your in-

slavery in the District of Columbia, and on the other motions of like character, intended to cast off the con-I am, dear sir, very respectfully, Your friend and servant

HON. NATHANIEL B. BORDEN. LETTER FROM HON. GEORGE HULL.

EDWARD EVERETT

Sandiefield, Oct. 19th, 1839. Dear Sir .- Your communication of the 11th inst.

has remained unanswered thus long, on account of me pressing occupations. 'Without asking any pledge' from me, you desire

to know my present opinions-1st. 'As to the propriety of the immediate abolition On motion of Thomas Cole, James G. Barbadoes, by law, of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of

ernment shall tolerate domestic slavery.'

I now avail myself of a leisure moment to reply to your inquiries with the same frankness and friendly feeling with which they were propounded.

Not having contemplated being placed in a position ORED CITIZENS.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of N. Bedford,in (if elected to the office for which I am a candidate) At a meeting of the colored citizens of N. Bedford, in pursuance of public notice, held in the colored Christian Church, Friday evening, Richard Johnson was alled to the chair, and Nathaniel A. Borden chosen Secretary.

A committee of three, consisting of Ezra R. Johnson Secretary.

urned meeting.

N. A. Borden offered the following resolution, which with the safety of all concerned. It seems to me that nas unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That 'in union there is strength,' and very in the District of Columbia—to prohibit the do-

> Your ob't. servant GEORGE HULL

MID DLESEX SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this town.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to Friday evening, Nov. 8th.

RICHARD JOHNSON, Chairman.

NATHANIEL A. BORDEN, Secretary.

of color?'
I do not wish to use any reserve, in regard to my

Taking this view of the laws of the State, which in any degree touch the subject of color, I do not consider it important to the welfare and happiness of the community, or to the benevolent endeavors for the improvement of the condition of the whole human family, whether 'bond or free,' that the laws in question should be immediately repealed.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

H. Cowdery, Esq.

Макелокотон, Ост. 18, 1839.

Yours in behalf of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society,

Yours in behalf of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society, was not received till some days after its date; nor have I been able to make an earlier reply.

In answer to your first question, permit me to say, (if I did not say it with sufficient distinctness in my reply to a letter from your society last year,) that I am opposed to the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, as every where in the universe of God; in body or in mind; in time, or in eternity. And so have I been from the earliest moments of reflection.

I believe it to be one of the greatest anomalies in political economy and morals, that, while the 'assembled wisdom' of a Republic are shouting in their Congress-halls, the sentiment, that 'all men are born free and equal,' there should be mingled with the sound, and almost on the very spot, the voice of the auctioner in the sale of his kind. I shall be glad, therefore, to use such means as are justifiable in my mind to abol-

use such means as are justifiable in my mind to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. But, touching the subject of instructing our Senators in Congress and the subject of instructing our Senators in Congress, &c. I have only to say, in substance, what I said last year—that I hold our Senators and Representatives in Congress bound to year—that I hold our Senators and Representatives in Congress bound to represent the wishes of those who clothe them with their trust. And when they are, by the process of their election, made fully acquainted with the views and wishes of those who elect them, and when they indeed are elected in reference to their opinions on great and leading subjects of political concern, it appears to me improper, and that it could avail nothing, for any other than the people whom they represent, to instruct them.

2. You ask, 'Are you in favor of the Legislature of Massachusetts protesting against the admission into

2. You ask, 'Are you in large to design of Massachusetts protesting against the admission into the union of any new State, whose Constitution tole rates slavery

In the event that Congress were called o act on the admission of such a state, I should cer-pinly be in favor of the Legislature of Massachusetts

of which you speak. of which you speak.

In closing, let me say, I have given my opinions in candor, and without reserve, and without the least desire to influence any votes in reference to the office for which my name is before the public, as a candidate.

I am no aspirant for, neither am I solicitous of office.
And if my fellow citizens wish to command my services at any post, I shall expect the votes which ex press their desire to be what I wish the state of what I shall strive to keep myself—FREE.

Very respectfully, yours,
THOS. J. GREENWOOD. ire to be what I wish the slave to be, and

DR. H. COWDREY.

HOPKINTON, Oct. 23, 1839.

from you and Mr John Fletcher, which stated that you should vote for me as a temperance man, and expressed a hope that the poor slave might not suffer through your voting for me. To that letter I returned an answer by mail, in which I avowed my long continued abhorrence of slavery, and my willingness to do, at all times, whatever might seem to me constitutional and expedient for its utter extinction. At the same time I claimed for myself the free exercise of ame time, I claimed for myself the free exercise of

the marriage of a single couple in the commonwealth rful causes than any provisions of the law, which perate to restrain such connexions; and I claim for syself what I should be willing to concede to any of my judgment, if I should ever be called to act upon

Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL B. WALCOTT.

WALTHAM, Oct. 14, 1839.

For an answer to the first and second interrogatory which you propose to me, I refer you to the resolves of the first and second Legislature of 1838, of which I approve. Of the expediency of so soon re-enacting similar resolves, I must be permitted to doubt.

In reference to the third interrogatory, I am constrained to say, that I am not aware of any laws-upon the statute book of Massachusetts, which make distinction among men on account of color. If, however, any such there be, I should most cheerfully co-operate in their repeal.

rate in their repeal. Very respectfully, LUTHER FISHER. H. COWDREY, Esq.

The following note was sent by the Editor of the sis of our country, that is, provided our attention to presentation of motives, or misconception of facts. o advance the material rather than the moral interthe latter is likely to cause any derangement of business. He belongs emphatically to the sound part of very Society to the present time, we have felt a deep

are tolerably popular and considerably prohiable.

We must confess our surprise that the editor of the baily should designate the letter of Governor Everett tracted but little attention. When, however, the combanity should designate the letter of Governor Everett is irrelevant to the present election. This strikes us as amounting to something very near disrespect to his Excellency, as the head of the whig party in this State, this Society suddenly became elevated, and its spirit who answers Mr Borden's letter avowedly on the grand and martyr-like. The acquisition to its mem-ground that it has something to do with the present bership of a Chapman, a Child, a Weston, a Loring, ection. We are the more surprised, because the a Sergeant, a Southwick, and other kindred minds ditor has never before been known to smother any of gave it not only a solid dignity of character, but new the many meritorious acts of either of his very emi-

nced by the timid and selfish counsels of some who surround him.

Tho fellowing mottoes were inscribed upon the baners placed over the tables at the fair. MOTTOES OF THE BANNERS. Boston .- Honor is the reward of Fidelity. As to ou fathers, so be God to us. Leicester .- Just and loyal.

Lynn.-Ennobled for our fidelity. Andover .- We will maintain it. New Bedford .- What will be, will be. Plymouth .- I trust in God. Weymouth .- I have good cause. Worcester .- Faith for my duty. Nantucket .- (a new creation) Liberty and Peace. Poxborough. - Deeds, not words. Partland .- Dread shame. Roxbury .- For Christ and native land. -Virtue is stronger than battering rams.

Massachusetts.—She seeks rest through liberty by the

'ABOLITION IS DYING AWAY!'

Do the visiters at the Anti-Slavery Fair believe this ssertion? Why should they not? It is current throughout the land; and many an individual, occupying some high place in Church or State, declares i to be true. Will such a man tell a falsehood? Must not popular rumor be credited? What motive have 'wise,' the 'mighty,' and the 'honorable,' for giving atterance to that which they know is unfounded? Therefore, it must be so- abolition is dying away!

Is it? Let the assertion be granted, for argument's sake-what then? Should it be repeated exultingly, as something worth boasting about? Who would re joice at the fact so much as the traders 'in staves and souls of men? And when such monsters chuckle, must not their victims groan? If they hope, if they report that 'abolition is dying away,' must it not be because they know that abolition, by its prevalence will destroy their horrible traffic, take away their unrighteons gains, and 'deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor'? Does it not prove that the friends of abolition are enlisted in a righteous cause, and deserve to be sustained and cheered onward by every lover of his race? Does it not also demonstrate, that those at the North who are arraying themselves against the anti-slavery cause, are in fact 'strik ing hands with thieves, and consenting with adulterers'?

What is abolition? It is the recognition of man as man, as an equal being, the world over, irrespective of his origin, complexion or condition. It is the antagonist of slavery in every form, whether that slavery be personal or political, mental or corporeal, intelled or spiritual.' It is the advocacy of the inalienable right of man to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' It is 'full of mercy and good fruits, with partiality and without hypoerisy '-cordially embracing the truth, that 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men,' and maintaining that as He is no respecter of persons, so ought not man to be toward his fellow-man. In short, it is the incarnation of human

tainly be in favor of the Legislature of Massachuseus protesting against it.

Your 3d question is—'Are you in favor of repealing all laws of this state, which make distinction among men on account of color?'

In answer to this question, I have to say, that, while I confess, that from the limited examination I have given the subject, my mind is not perfectly clear thereon; yet, with my present impressions, were I called to act, I should be in favor of the repeal of the laws of which you speak. struction.

What is 'dying away'? Is it steady, perpetual growth? Is it life and immortality? Is it the infusion of new vitality into the veins and arteries of the body politic? Is it victory over every assailing force?. it an increase of power by every conflict with evil? Then, indeed, 'abolition is dying away !' If this be death, what is life?

The pro-slavery cry of 'dying away,' is but the shriek of despair! It comes forth convulsively, from quivering lips and trembling hearts. It is the deathknell of slavery. Never was abolition so zealous, so enterprising, so powerful, so successful, so full of DR. H. COWDREY:

SIR—Some days since, I received from you, on behalt and vigor, as it is at the presen hour! Never half of the Middlesex Co. A. S. Society, a series of questions upon the subject of slavery, with a request for an immediate reply.

After the election last autumn, I received a letter liant and rapid! All sects and parties are fast becoming influenced by it, and no earthly power is able to arrest its progress.

But is there not a division in the anti-slavery ranks, and does that not prove that abolition is dying away'? True, there is such a division in this Commonwealth, yet only to a very slight extent. It is local, not national. The great mass of the abolitionsame time, I claimed for myself the free exercise of my judgment upon the propriety of any measure, which might come before me as a member of the legislature. I also stated, that I had voted in favor of the measures which had been recently adopted by our legislature, in opposition to slavery. A part of those measures were the reports and resolves presented to the Senate in 1838, by my letter and lamented friend. Mr Alvord, which, in spirit, if not in letter, cover the entire ground of your first and second questions.

The remaining question is, perhaps, broad enough to embrace the laws relating to the Indians. Whether it was so intended or not, I do not know; but if it were, then it comprehends subject matters, so different in themselves and their relations, that I do not think it could be wisely answered in general terms, either the state to stand on the same platform with his mastic could be wisely answered in general terms, either the state of the state sound to the core, and were never more united in spirit than at the present time. Before the enemies of abolition should lift up the voice of exultation, in view of this schism, let them first nearly in the ferultation, in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first one of exultation, in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this schism, let them first nearly in view of this ists of Massachusetts are sound to the core, and were it could be wisely answered in general terms, either in the affirmative or the negative. If the question be intended to apply only to the provision, that 'no white person shall intermarry with a negro, indian, or mulato;' restricted as this prohibition has been by the decisions of the courts, I do not believe that it prevents the matriage of a single couple, it he corresponds that 'no white person shall intermatry with a negro, indian, or mulato;' restricted as this prohibition has been by the decisions of the courts, I do not believe that it prevents the matriage of a single couple, in the corresponding to the couple of the Look into the Fair! What a profusion of rare and beautiful articles hes pieu upon the long array of bles that circle the spacious hall! Is it an evidence of

life or death? of strength or weakness? of an onward ther, for whom I would vote, the uppledged exercise or a retrograde movement? of upion or division? Those articles are the handi-work of a portion of the anti-slavery women of this Commonwealth. Think, for a moment, how many heads and hearts must have been exercised to produce so splendid and costly a result! What substantial tokens of tireless industry For an answer to the first and second interrogatory superior skill, noble generosity, and rare devotedness

In another column will be found the report of the somewhat remarkable proceedings of this Society, at its recent meetings in this city. We place great reliance upon the accuracy of this report, not only as it The following note was sent by the Boston Daily Advertiser to Francis Jackson, re-enlessing the letter of Governor Everett, on Slavery.—
ble of any intentional departure from strict verify. We have not room for comment on his remark, that he does not see that the question of slavery has any thing to do with the present election. The editor of them to be erroneous. In a controversy so painful and them to be erroneous. the Daily, to judge from his mode of conducting that journal, is one of that large class who believe the laws, and the men who are to make them, should be fitted sufficiently humiliating, without the aid of any misre-

From the formation of the Boston Female Anti-Sla

the community, as they name themselves—men who are not for disturbing ancient abuses, so long as they are tolerably popular and considerably profitable.

We must confess our recognitions of the sound part of the community, as they name themselves—men who are tolerably popular and considerably profitable. bership of a Chapman, a Child, a Weston, a Loring, ent brothers.

We rejoice to see in the frank and satisfactory let.

Atlantic. The annual Report of the Society, from the ter of his Excellency, that he is above being influterest, from year to year, not merely as a Report, but as forming a most important part of the anti-slavery his F. Jackson, Esq.

Dear Sir.—As I do not conceive that the subject of abolition has any proper connection with the present election, I do not propose to go into any discussion of it in my paper, at this time. I therefore bag leave to return to you the enclosed paper.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, NATHAN HALE.

NATHAN HALE.

NATHAN HALE. ory of the United States. It was composed of 'thoughts The various female anti-slavery societies in the land justly regarded this Society as pre-eminent on the score of zeal, ability and enterprise. Though its members were drawn from all classes in the community, by that affinity of humanity which is stronger than all the artificial ties and vain distinctions of life, they met to-gether in the spirit as well as the form of equality, and mingled like kindred drops into one-the rich and poor, the educated and ignorant, those who had ten talents, those who had one. Though they widely differed in their religious sentiments, they forgot to what sect they belonged when deliberating for the slave's redemption; and love, and good-will, and mutual respect, characteristics terised all their proceedings. No marvel, therefore, that they were enabled to 'smile at Satan's rage,' and face unshrinkingly those genteel rioters, the 'gentlemen of property and standing,' by whom they were brutally assailed in the memorable crisis of our cause, in the autumn of 1835. Alas! that they are not now, what they once were, a loving and an united body!

Not that the Society does not still contain within itself a large amount of disinterested philanthropy and comnanding talent; but, as a body, it has undergone a change in spirit-the gold has become dim, and the ost fine gold changed.

The defection in the Society began at the time of he Clerical Appeal conspiracy; and, from that hour ill now, the spirit of sectarianism has held a majority of its members in servile fetters. That Appeal ought to have been promptly denounced by the Society; but no action was taken upon it. The golden opportunity o give still greater lustre to the exalted character of Society was left unimproved, and, consequently, the free spirit of the association was no longer in the ascendant. The Society, as such, is unquestionably dienated from the old organization, and controlled by hose who have got up the new (but not less odious) conspiracy. Its vitality is with the minority, whose efforts to restore it to its former purity are worthy of all praise. Let them persevere, and possess ouls in patience, looking with all confidence for a better state of things.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY MEETING. Seldom, if ever, have re had greater pleasure or more perfect satisfaction in attending any anti-slavery meeting, than we enjoyed at the semi-annual meeting of the Plymouth Co. Society, held in Duxbury, on Tuesday, 22d ultimo. A fairday was never seen, and every thing conspired to make the oceasion full of interest and delight. Vehi cles came rolling in from all parts of the county, rowded with delegates of the best stamp, whose deeds are their praises, and to whom the cause of human rights is dearer than life. For a sample of the spirit hich pervaded the meeting, see the proceedings which are placed on our first page. On the question of the old nd new organization, there was not a dissenting voice! Truly, the abolitionism of old Plymouth is founded

apon a rock. It will be seen that this Society bore a trong testimony against the formation of a third political party. The vote was unanimons. The entertainment which was provided for the delegates, by the Duxbury Female Society, was got up in excellent style, and very gratefully appreciated by those who participated in it-nearly two hundred. In the evening, we addressed a crowded assembly in the Methodist meeting-house. The venerable Seth Sprague, whose age and strength seem to be renewed, presided on the occasion. He is a senatorial candidate, and deserves to receive (as we doubt not he will) the undivided support of the abolitionists of that County.

It appears from the following notice, that the comoters of division and discord in Worcester Couny are to hold a Convention at Westminster on the

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SLAVE IN WORKESTER, NORTH

To the felinds of the slave is Workersta, North Division.—Dear brethren and friends: A large num-ber of anti-slavery friends held a meeting at West Boylston on the 3d instant. The feeling was there unanimously expressed that the present crisis in the anti-slavery cause in this county, renders a new or-ganization highly important. 1st. The welfare of the perishing slave demands it. 2d. That more efficient efforts may be put forth in his behalf—a committee appointed by the meeting for that purpose would cordially invite those in favor of such an organization and those who are hesitating, to meet at Westminister, on the 3d Wednesday. (20) of such an organization and those who are hesitating, to meet at Westminster, on the 3d Wednesday, (20) of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. to hear the report of Yours for the slave,

Maynard King, George Waters, Abel Brown, Jr.

BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

A Convention of Ministers and Laymen of the Bapist denomination in this Commonwealth,—the object of which is the purification of that denomination 'from he reproach of cherishing in its bosom the sin of slawill be held in Worcester on Thursday next, Nov. 7. The call is headed by Joshna T. Everett, of Princeton, and signed by upwards of fifty individuals. We trust our Baptist brethren will make this convenon memorable in the history of Massachusetts.

GRINDING TO POWDER. John Pierpons, the gifted and ndependent pastor of Hollis-street church, has just replied (in a pamphlet occupying more than fifty pages) the charges brought against him by a committee of his congregation; and happy and powerful as he asually is with his pen, he has never used it with greater effect than on this occasion. Never were opsition. They are not only broken in fragments, our ground to powder. We shall publish this masterly reply entire in our next number.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD. The facility with which he editor of the Abolitionist can blow hot and cold, and especially eat his own words, is quite remarkable In his paper, of yesterday, he attempts to refute the reasoning of the Political Address, recently issued by the Board of Managers of the State A. S. Society; but the attempt is a failure. Not until he stands more upon the old anti-slavery platform will be be able feel, speak or see correctly.

COLONIZATION -Elliot Cresson, it is said, tells the ollowing story to represent, the consistency of Coloni-

'Colonization is like the nobleman's dog, who by some accident was cut in two; an individual present, having a sovereign remedy for such wounds, in his haste to restore the dog, put him together with two legs up and two down; so the dog, when he became tired of travelling with one sale, would take the other.' This is well sand, Elliot. Colonization, is like a crabit goes either of two ways. At the South it goes in favor of slavery; at the North it pretends to go against it.—Emaciantor.

DIED-In Stoneham, August 31, Mrs. Elizabeth 7. Howard, wife of Joshua H. Howard, and eldest aughter of Mr. Henry Green, aged 20. The few ast weeks of her life were seasons of peculiar trial, last weeks of her life were seasons of peculiar trial, in which she manifested much patience and submission to the will of Heaven. Her attachment to the siaves, we believe, was sincere. She regarded them not only in word but in deed. To her friends, who deeply lament her loss, she has given good evidence that her hope was based on Him who is the resurrection and the life.

NOTICES.

ADELPHIC UNION LECTURE. ADELPHIC UNION LECTURE.

The lecture on Tuesday evening, Nov. S, at the Smith School Room, will be delivered by Dr. Barrus. Subject—The duty of man as a social, rational and accountable being. To commence at 7 o'clock. Season tickets 25 cents each, and may be obtained at the following places:—J T Hilton, 36 Brattle street; C Pitts, 28 do; L Hutchinson, 20 do; T Cole, Atkinson at; W S & T Jinnings, 100 Court st; B P Bassett, 33 Endicott st; Wm Junier, Howard st; J Levy, Southack st; A Forbes, Smith School Room; Wm Wright, Ann st; J W Lewis, 70 Cambridge st; S R Alexander, Belknap st; and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornhill.

JOHN T. HILTON, President. WM. C. NELL, Secretary.

LYNN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly meeting of the Lynn Anti Slavery Society will be held at the Society's Room in Union-St. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. WM. B. OLIVER, See'y.
Lynn, 11th mo. (Nov.) 1, 1839.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Providence Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society propose holding a FAIR on the occasion of the annual meeting of the R. I. Anti-Slavery Society, for the benefit of the cause; and they would take this opportunity affectionately in invite the co-operation of all their friends, by contributing such articles as will assist in making up a good assortment for the sale.

They will also provide a MANKE, at a reasonable price, for the delogates and friends who may be present from abroad, and others who may seek refreshments at their table, on THURSDAY, the second day of the meeting. They respectfully ask the patronage of all the friends of the cause who may be in attendance on the meeting. ace on the meeting.

THE RHODE ISLAND A. S. SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of the Bhode Island Auti-Slavery Society, will be held on the 13th of November next at Providence.
Abolitionists in every town and village throughout
the State are requested to appoint delegates to attend
the same. By order of the Ex. Committee,
W. M. CHACE, Cer. See. pro 1806.
Providence, Oct. 8, 1839.

BY MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. The slave is dying in his chain, Unheeded and alone; We see his tears, we feel his pain-We make his wrongs our own; But while we labor for redress, Up springs a root of bitterness. We thought, by baskets, caps, and collars, We well might raise one thousand dollars, By which, if properly expended, Would right prevail, and wrong be ended. But, we the while, a recreant few

Refuse to stitch, or knit, or sew, Because,' forsooth, 'such fairs as these, Go sore against their consciences ! Now, Abolitionists, be true! We fain would leave the case to you: What kind of conscience can they have Who will not labor for the slave, By means of FAIRS? Are such defensible, Rejecting means so indispensable? We cannot for one moment doubt You'll lend your aid to turn them out. Yet do it gently by a censure. The blessed cause they sorely wounded. Tell them the verdict you have found, Is, ' wandered from the ancient ground.

Yes, yes! you yield-we're of our men sure-Resolve, that when this note they sounded, Tell them, with tears, that every minute They wrong the cause, by staying in it. Tell them that when with lofty airs They give their reasons against fairs, Against the bleeding slave they sin :-They've dragged a foreign topic in.' Heed not their free, effectual pleading And other labors for the bleeding :--Rejecting fairs, they've 'widely wandered From off the track,' and ' lowered the standard.' If these just views you strongly word, They'll leave us of their own accord. With satisfaction and content ;-Colonized with their own consent. If not, both duty and propriety Call loudly for a new society. We must have paper, type, and ink, To rouse men's hearts, and bid them think; And surely all must see with one eye, We cannot get them without money; And loudly all our friends declare We can't raise funds without a Fair .-In demonstration, oh what beauty! Thus fairs become a 'Christian duty. Then down with Grimke, Kelly, Weld,

With chilling brows or doubtful faces. Denounce them 'in the vein of Ercles.' Who cast contempt on sewing-circles,-Those ' spheres appropriate ' of woman, By law divine as well as human. To prove it to your heart's content, We have a Bible argument :-She seeks (see Proverbs) flax and wool, And girdles for the merchant maketh : Of scarlet silk her house is full,-

And all who wickedly beheld

The glories of our needle-cases.

Her hand the distaff taketh ; ' (By this, no doubt, the wise man meant The distaff of accomplishment.') 'And then that hand, (the text how sure,) Relieves the needy and the poor.' What man is he, who proudly sneers,

As these strained arguments he hears From custom, gospel, law, and chance, Oh, wad some power the giftie gie him. To see himself as others see him! Oh, would eternal Providence Enlarge his soul-increase his sense, To see that on this mole-hill earth, A congress and a sewing meeting,

May each to like events give birth-With like parade its members seating To see that one strong word of truth That bigotry, with tiger tooth, No chain can break, -no anguish soothe :

That practice far outgoes assertion ;-That oft the means which lightest task us. Excel the waters of Damascus :-That even from reading doggrel numbers, May Truth go with us to our slumbers. That FREEDOM only is our goal :-That every true and faithful soul Must choose its own means to effect it : And, be it ballot, be it fair, Or free produce, or monthly prayer

Bell, book, or candle, or whate'er, Grant others freedom to reject it.

THE HOUR-GLASS. BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Alas! how swift the moments fly! How flash the years along ! Scarce here, yet some already by ! The burden of a song. See childhood, youth, and manhood pass: And age, with furrow'd brow : Time was-Time shall be, drain the glass-But where in time is now?

Time is the measure but of change : No present hour is found ; The past-the future-fill the range Of Time's unceasing round. Where then is now? In realms above. With God's atoning Lamb, In regions of eternal Love, Where sits enthroned I AM

Then, Pilgrim, let thy joys and tears, On time no longer lean; But henceforth all thy hopes and fears, From Earth's affections wean. To God! let votive accents rise; With truth-with virtue live; So all the bliss that Time denies, Eternity shall give.

From the Forest Sanctuary. APPEAL OF THE OPPRESSED TO THE SA-VIOUR.

Amidst the stillness rose my spirit's cry-Amidst the dead. By that full cup of wo, Pressed from the fruitage of mortality, Saviour, for thee ! give light that I may know. If by thy will, in thine all-healing name, Men cast down human hearts to blighting shame And early death-and say, if this be Where then is mercy ! Whither shall we flee So unallied to hope, save by our hold on thee.

But didst thou not, the deep sea brightly treading, Lift from despair that struggler with the wave? And wert thou not-sad tears, but awful, shedding-Beheld, a weeper, at a mortal's grave? And is this weight of anguish, which they bind On life, this searing to the quick, of mind, That but to God its own free path would crave; This crushing out of hope, and love, and youth, Thy will indeed? Give light! that I may know the

For my sick soul is darkened unto death, With shadows from the suffering it hath seen The strong foundations of my ancient faith Sink from beneath me; whereon shall I lean? O! if from thy pure lips was wrung the sigh Of the dust's anguish! if like man to die-And earth around him shuts heavily-hath been Even to thee bitter, aid me ! guide me ! turn My wild and wandering thoughts, back from their

MRS. HEMANS.

land States, and from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The following persons were appointed officers for the ensuing year:

President, Effingham L. Capron, Uxbridge, Mass. Vice Presidents, George W. Benson, Brooklyn, Conn.; Peleg Clarke, Coventry, R. I.; John B. Chaudler, Concord, N. H.; Orson S. Murray, Brandon, Vt.; Samuel J. May, South Scituate, Mass.; Henry C. Wright, Newburyport, Mass; Corresponding Secretary, William Lloyd Garrisoa, Recording Secretary, William Lloyd Garrisoa, Recording Secretary, Maria W. Chapman. Treasurer, Charles K. Whipple. Executive Committee, Edmund Quincy, Boston; Joshua V. Himes, Boston; Thankful Southwick, Boston; William Bassett, Lynn; Anna Warren Weston, Weymouth; Oliver Johnson, Boston.

mouth; Oliver Johnson, Boston.
The following resolutions were adopted.
Resolved, That the only basis upon which a reformatory society can stand and effect its work in the hearts of men, is a sacred respect for the right of Resolved, That the only basis upon which a reformatory society can stand and effect its work in the learnts of men, is a sacred respect for the right of pinion.

Resolved, That where there is union of heart in a feet world, who assent to the principles of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society, are hereby affective.

Resolved, That where there is union of near in a righteous cause, there will be no division growing out tionately invited to become of differences of opinion, however wide such differences may be; and that, should divisions ever appear in our ranks, they will prove that the hearts of some of us have become abstracted from the holy principles which drew us together.

Resolved, That human life is inviolable, and that no

nesorved, I nat human life is inviolable, and that no man can rightfully take, threaten, or endanger it.

Resolved, That all human, penal codes, as their existence and execution depend on the life-taking power in the hand of man, and necessarily involve an armed and bloody resistance to evil, and the right in man to avenge his own wrongs, are a nullification of the precepts and example of Christ, and cannot innocently be sustained by any of his disciples.

cently be sustained by any of his disciples.

Resolved, That man was never made to govern announce to be governed by his God; that this proposition is clearly established by the Christian Scriptures, by the nature of man, and by the experience of all hu.

2. Resolved, That we cannot consistent, tution of Domestic Slavery as entirely inconsistent, tution of Domestic Slavery as entirely inconsistent, at the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity, with natural justice, and with the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions, with all true humanity. We have the spirit of our free institutions of the spirit of our free in man governments; and inasmuch as all efforts of men to govern men have ended, and must of necessity end in anarchy and blood, and innsmuch as Christianity requires all men to come under the dominion of the Prince of Peace; therefore it is the solemn duty of man to cease from all efforts to obtain dominion over man, and to strive to bring all under the government of God. Resolved, That while we are applying our principles to civil government, we will not be unmindful of their application to ourselves, in the regulation of our own tempers, and in the government of our families, leading to the abrogation of all indictions and penaltics, and to the substitution of the law of peace and love.

Resolved, That with the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 'we believe that man governments; and inasmuch as all efforts of men

Resolved, That with the Board of Managers of the massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 'we believe that the anti-slavery cause is founded upon a rock,——net the anti-slavery cause is founded upon a rock,——net blush at the want of faith in its divine origin and holy invincibleness, exhibited by those professed abolition-justs who cry out against the free discussion, by individuals, of any question,—whether it relate to peace all attempts to withdraw females from their appropriates, church or state,—as endangering the life of the tics, church or state,—as endangering the life of the anti-slavery enterprise. Abolition thrives in exact proportion to the growth of free discussion on all more hor the language adopted in the discussion of the subject, and exhort our brethren to be kind and courteous in their treatment of it. (5)

6. Resolved, That however much we respect private character and desire female aid in promoting enterprises of benevolene, we depretent as unnatural, and repugnant to the principles of Christian modesty, all attempts to withdraw females from their appropriate sphere of influence, and bring them before the tics, church or state,—as endangering the life of the subject, and exhort our brethren to be kind and courteous in their treatment of it. (5)

6. Resolved, That however much we respect private character and desire female aid in promoting enterprises of benevolene, we depretent and repugnant to the principles of Christian modesty, and repugnant to the principles of Christian modesty, and repugnant to the principles of Christian modesty, and repugnant to the principles of Christian modesty.

BY THE ALLIAN GOALES, J. S. Sec. pro tem.

proportion to the growth of free discussion on all mor-al and political subjects. The examination and dis-cussion of no other question can possibly injure it.' Whereas, Non-Resistance is based on the spirit of

ment, either of the United States or of the several states, is but the exercise of certain of the sovereign powers of the people by servants of their own, appointed for that purpose, and responsible to themselves; and whereas the people, in their collective capacity, can have no attributes of sovereignty which each individual does not possess, and can confer no powers on their servants which do not originally reside in each member of the community; and whereas the civil transfer of the community and the com each member of the community; and whereas the civil trine of immediate emancipation here at the northgovernment of this country, as established by the constitutions of the United States, and of the several
states, is founded upon the assumed right to take human life at discretion, and is invested with power to
make and conduct war, to establish armies, navies,
and a militia system, to declare at their pleasure what
acts are crimes, and to punish them with imprisonment or death:

(5) Now comes the other side of the question—now
the Rev. brethren can talk of—jaining hands. They
are affaid to let out. We strongly disapprove the

States is identical, in its principles and tendencies, the armed establishments upon which all tyrannies and despotisms rest; that so far from being a safeguard of property, liberty and life, the sanguinary
principles it inculcates, the ferocious spirit it breathes, and the slavish babits it regales are expended by the safe safe and the slavish babits it regales are several because. nies and despotisms rest; that so far from being a safeguard of property, liberty and life, the sanguinary
principles it inculcates, the ferocious spirit it breathes,
and the slavish habits it creates, are proved by the history, of the world to have been the source of almost all
the robbery and oppression under which the world has
ever groaned; and that just in proportion as the milita system is popular and prosperous, are all our dearest rights in danger of destruction.

Resolved, That the professed object for which the
Militia System is maintained, is none other than delibwere mostly small, and the damage is estimated in the
were mostly small, and the damage is estimated in the

est rights in danger of destruction.

Resolved, That the professed object for which the Militia System is maintained, is none other than deliberate murder; that every man who forms a part of it, from the Commander-in-Chief to the private soldier, is legally bound to do deeds of murder; and that it is the duty of every disciple of Christ, and of every lover of his kind, to refuse at all hazards, to partake in any wise of its bloody abominations, and to bear at all times his testimony against them

Resolved, That the militia laws of those States which give a preference to certain classes of Christians, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, are unconstitutional, unequal and unjust; and that it is the duty of all lovers of freedom to protest against such inequality.

Resolved, That the militia laws of those States which give a preference to certain classes of Christians, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, are unconstitutional, unequal and unjust; and that it is mates the loss by this fire at \$750,000. The Bank building alone cost about \$200,600. The two Hotels were also expensive and valuable buildings.

such inequality.

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery is involved Resolved, That the abolition of slavery is involved in the doctrines of non-resistance, as the unit is included within the aggregate: for if a slaveholder become non-resistant, he never again could strike a slave; never compel him to laber; never reclain him, if he chose to leave him; in a word, never resort to that law of violence, in which the relation of master and slave originated, and by which it must be continually sustained.

Resolved, That navies and standing armies, on which human governments rely for defence against domestic insurrections and foreign invasions, instead of answering the end for which they are designed, are, in fact, the means of destruction to morals, property and life; and in proportion as men, organized into governments, trust to such means for protection, they

NON-RESISTANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND
NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the New England Nonthe first annual meeting of the New England Nonthe mesterings of Satanic contrivance to sanctify, by NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the New England NonResistance Society was held in Boston, on the 25th of September, and was continued for three days. Members and friends were present from all the New Eng
burs and friends were present from all the New Eng-

he triumph of Curistianity in the earth.

Resolved. That those who consent to act as Chap-Ohio. The following persons were appointed officers lains in military systems, are not to be regarded as ministers of Christ, and their assumption of that character President, Effingham L. Capron, Uxbridge, Mass. or of the Christian name, is an outrage and a mock-

pil under such tuition, devotes him to labor for the de struction of Christ's kingdom on earth.

tionately invited to become members, and partake of its privileges and sacrifices.

Resolved, That this resolution be printed in connec-

MISCELLANEOUS. CALEDONIA ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Editor-At their session in Barnet, 7th August, 1839, the following resolutions were unanim adopted by the Caledonia Association:

1. Resolved, That we cannot but regard the insti-

true humanity, with natural justice, and with the spirit and fruits of the gospel. (1)

2. Resolved, That thus regarding this institution, we are constrained to believe (2) that the Gospel of

WILLIAM SCALES, Jr. Sec. pro tem.

proportion to the growth of free discussion on all moral and political subjects. The examination and discussion of no other question can possibly injure it.

Whereas, Non-Resistance is based on the spirit of universal love, requiring of its subjects suffering and death, if needful to promote the happiness of mankind, and whereas that principle which requires men to lay down their lives, necessarily requires of them the devotion of their property for the promotion of the cause of truth and the benefit of their fellows—

Therefore, Resolved, That every true disciple of Jesus Christ will with delight forego the pleasures and luxuries of life, to alleviate human suffering in any form.

Resolved, That the charges brought against the holy cause of Non-Resistance in the Mariboro' Chapel last evening, by Nathaniel Colver, (a professed minister of the gospel.) to wit, that it is 'unscriptural,' unphilosophical,' 'bind,' 'inconsiderate,' a 'flithy' 'and 'new-langled scheme,' and in its tendency leads to 'canarchy,' 'jabobinsm,' 'inficletity,' and 'atheism,' are false charges, and excite our pity and compassion for the accuser, whom we beseech a merciful God to bring out of the empire of darkness into the kingdom of righteousness and peace.

Resolved, That it was by such false accusations on the part of the chief priests, scribes, and pharisees, that tumults arose against Jesus, the Captain of our salvation; that he was treated as one having a devil, and ignominiously crucified between two thieves; and that his apostles were persecuted from city to city, and at the sun,' and ignominiously crucified between two thieves; and that this apostles were persecuted from city to city, and at the sun,' and ignominiously crucified between two thieves; and that his apostles were persecuted from city to city, and at the sun of the part of the chief priests, scribes, and pharisees, that tumults arose against Jesus, the Captain of our salvation; that he was treated as one having a devil, and ignominiously crucified between two thieves;

spirit and imitated the example of those who have full-cusing abolitionists in a similar manner, for all which we desire for him perfect forgiveness.

(2) There again—in real Caledonia style—the old Covenanter spirit. We are constrained to believe.'—Surely the Association must have strained to give utterance to such a bold sentiment. And this, after all the doctrine and example of Jesus Christ,
Therefore, Resolved, That the persons claiming to be the ministers and churches of Jesus Christ, who instify such resistance, either in individuals or in nations, or who refuse to bear their testimony against it, are unworthy of the name they assume, and partake of the guilt, and are responsible for the miseries which such resistance necessarily involves.

Whereas, it is the fundamental principle of American and interpretable to say, the good and wise don't

Whereas, it is the fundamental principle of Ameriprobation—that is to say, the good and wise don't can institutions, that the sovereign power resides in approve of their carrying it on so long! It is time they the people; and whereas, what is termed the governshould begin to think of putting an ultimate stop to it

acts are crimes, and to punish them with imprisonment or death:

Therefore, Resolved, That every man who takes
part, by voting or otherwise, in the civil government
of this country, arrogates to himself the right of taking life at his discretion, and of avenging himself upon his enemies by any means he may deem most for
his own advantage, and thereby violates the spirit and
precepts of Christianity.

Resolved, That every man thus consenting to the
civil government of this country, is responsible to
God and man for the evils, and is accessory to the
crimes, which are the necessary consequences of those
false principles, when made the basis of legislative action, of which responsibility he can only divest himself, by immediately repening of his participation in
the system from who takes
part, by voting or otherwise, in the civil government
of this country, arrogates to himself, dee. But abolitionism—the spirit and
anguage of immediate emancipation, they can
be substituted by a substitute of the corn of the corn of this country, is responsible to
God and man for the evils, and is accessory to the
crimes, which are the necessary consequences of those
false principles, when made the basis of legislative action, of which responsibility he can only divest himself, by immediately repening of his participation in
the system. We strongly disapprove the
spirit, &c. They are constrained to believe slavery
inconsistent, &c. But abolitionism—the spirit and
anguage of immediate emancipation, 'they can
slavery—but mobs and expulsion to the abolitionsits.

(6) And they wound up on the Woman question!

Froslavery is sound to the ore on that. We commend this to our brethren of the 'New Organization.'

—Kind and courteous towards slavery, these Caledonians are rough as John Knox against the insubordinate abolition woman. They can hold their peace
against yoking up men and women in the coffle, and
driving out feeble woman, at day break, with her
white infant at he beds—the back—the offspring of some beloved white infant at her back—the offspring of some loved Southern brother—and the old dull slave h and instantly abandoning it. loved Southern brother—and the old dull slave hoe in Resolved, That it will be impossible for us, while her horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice Resolved, That it will be impossible for us, while her horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice true to our principles, to attempt the subversion of any search and will be supported by the spiritual regeneration of the members of the community which has ordained it.

Resolved, That it will be impossible for us, while her horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice warp and her horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice remarks are here, to speak of. This is all womanish enough—for rupt or oppressive, by enforced legislation or by armeight for horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice warp hands.—To the rice the rice remarks are here, to speak of. This is all womanish enough—for rupt or oppressive, by enforced legislation or by armeight for horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice warp hands.—To the rice the rice is no departing from spheres here, to speak of. This is all womanish enough—for rupt or oppressive, by enforced legislation or by armeight for horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice warp hands.—To the rice the horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice warp hands.—To the rice the warp hands.—To the cotton row or the rice warp here, to speak of. This is all womanish enough—for rupt or oppressive, by enforced legislation or by armeight for horn-hard hands—to the cotton row or the rice warp here, to speak of. This is all womanish enough—for such as the is the weaker vessel—and was first in the transgression, and her province is clearly 'domestic and such as the is the weaker vessel—and was first in the transgression, and her province is clearly 'domestic and such as the is the weaker vessel—and was first in the transgression, and her province is clearly 'domestic and such as the is the weaker vessel—and was first in the transgression, and her province is clearly 'domestic and such as the is the weaker vessel—and was first in the transgression, and her province is clearly 'domestic and such as the is the weaker vessel—and was first in the transgression, and h

were also expensive and valuable buildings

shall furnish to the society at their stated meeting once in three months, an accurate statement of the funds, and shall give to her successor in office within three days after such election, all monies and effects of the Court, and was replied to by Counsel for the

elonging to them, remaining in her possession.

ARTICLE 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, to keep a fair and accurate account of the proceedings of the Society, in such a book as shall be provided for that purpose, to adjust all accounts of one month's standing. Also to notify members of their election or expulsion, to keep a correct statement of all monies inglette ue the society, to call extra meetings when ordered y proper authority, to notify all members who have een absent for two months, and transact all other iness of the Society, which may be imposed upon

er from time to time.

Arricle 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Manfellow-laborer, John Scoble, I take up my pen to congers to transact all business of the Society, as relates

CASE OF MONTEZ AND RUIZ

This matter came before Judge Inglis yesterday at is chambers, in pursuance of the order he had made

cure, and was therefore obliged to go to prison; that the said Jingua is the property of deponent and a subject of the Queen of Spain, and that the deponent purchased him at Havana, in the Isle of Cuba, where purchased him at Havana, in the Isle of Cuba, where slavery is recognized by the laws of Spain; and that deponent did not, nor does not know, that the said Jingua is an African by birth; that he, deponent, purchased forty other negroes at the same time, and got a license from the Governor of Havana to transport them on board a ship to his place of residence, and that it is not true, that the said slaves were taken on board at night, as they were brought on board before it was dark. The affidavit further states that the slaves were not manacled while on board, and that they had been supplied with sufficient provisions.— The deponent also swears that he believes this suit was

in the suit, read the affidavit on which the defendants ried when he was 20, and his youngest child is five were arrested, and an affidavit of their being non-residents, and here only transitorily. He also read the impose any taxes upon him, concluding, we suppose, affidavits of Joshua Leavit and Lewis Tappan, stating that they had visited the colored men accompanied the State. affidavits of Joshua Leavitt and Lewis Tappan, stating that they had visited the colored men accompanied by interpreters, and that deponents believed these colored men were natives of Africa, and recently from Africa. An affidavit of the deputy sheriff, who arrested the defendants, was next read, and in this he deposed that he had been directed to give the defendants as much privilege as he could consistently with his duty, and that he went with them to a place in Grand street to procure bail; that a person there offered to become bail for them, and that the deputy sheriff offered to take his bail, but that the defendants would not consent to the arrangement, and went to prison.

Mr. Sedgwick then said that as he had turnished proof of these men being native Africans, he would now read the treaty made between England and Spain, in the year 1817, to put down the slave trade.

Counsel for defendants objected to this document being read, as the common law of Spain, on the ground of informality. He did not think counsel for the plaintiffs had any right to read the book, as it might not be genuine. The other parts might have got it.

Judge Inglis said, I think that the same rule applies man' in Tennessee that was ever 'a dealer in slaves,' here as at a trial. I am not bound to know that these on a large scale, buying and selling his own counare the laws of Spain, unless proved in a legitimate trymen for gain?

CONSTITUTION

or THE

First Colored Female Besecolent Society, of Portland.
Whereas, we the colored females of Portland, deep ly regret our inability to ameliorate the conduction of a number of our sex, who are exposed to the various vicisitudes of fortune. The hand of sickness, which to human art can avert, frequently renders them incompetent to realize the necessary comports of life, and in some measure dependant upon their fellow-creatures for the necessaries thereof. Here, then, is held out an asylum, where frail nature may find a shelter from the rude storms of misfortune, by a decent deportment through life and strict adherence to the articles which form this constitution.

Auticle 1. This Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Sec. Treasurer, and a Board of four Managers, the whole to be elected annually. In case of death, resignating expulsion or removal of either of the aforesaid officers from the limits of the Society, when the existated or special meeting of the Society, when there shall be a member elected to fill such vacancy, until the next annual election. Any member who shall appoint one of the members, pro tempore, until the next annual election. Any member who shall appoint one of the members, pro tempore, until the next annual election. Any member who shall appoint one of the President as specified above, and shall refuse to accept, shall be fined twenty-five cents unless the seagen a satisfactory excuse.

Astricle 2. It shall be fined twenty-five cents in her absence the Vice President, to preside over all the meetings of the Society, the resident, and in her absence the Vice President in the ext annual election of seven of the members in writing.

Astricle 2. It is also be fined twenty-five cents in her absence the Vice President, to preside over all the meetings of the fore of the control of the president of the resident of the society of the President, and in her absence the Vice President in the president of the president of the Society of the president of the

their native African dialect, and could not even understand any other. This alone was sufficient to have put the defendants on their guard, and must have made them aware that they were violating the laws of Spain.

Mr. Staples, Counsel for the plaintiffs, then address-

Judge Inglis deferred giving his decision for a day LETTER FROM GEO. THOMPSON

The Massachusetts Abolitionist contains the following letter, from this eloquent advocate of emancipation, addressed to Jonn E. Fuller, of Boston. Manchester, England, Sept. 20, 1839. My Dear Friend,-Within a few minutes after the

Receipt of yours, through the hands of my excellent fellow-laborer. John Scoble, I take up my pen to confess my fantls, ask your forgiveness, and promise to sick members. If any member be taken sick and wishes to receive the beneficence of this Society, she shall send information to one of the Managers, who immediately after receiving such notice, and if she shall be thought entitled to relief, they shall pay her weekly the sum of one dollar. Nevertheiess she shall be allowed but one week's beneficence after her application, if her case be a doubtful one.

The Board of Managers shall see that each of the members take their respective turns in sitting up with the afflicted member or membership must be females of good moral character, and must be recommended by one or two of the members, and upon being balloted for, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, shall be requisite for their election, after which they may become members of this Society, by signing the Constitution and paying a sum equivalent to what each member has paid into the funds since it has been a standing Society, and not less than twelve and a half cents a month for the benefit of the fund.

Article 8. The benefit of this society shall be as follows:—If a member be taken sick and confined to her bed, she shall be allowed the sum of one dollar a week, during her inability. Should such sickness terminate in death, the society shall defray the funeral expenses.

Article 9. Should any member neglect to pay her monthly contribution, for three months successively, she shall be early led from the society, and forfeit all be expelled from the society and forfeit all be expelled fro ARTICLE 10. Should any member neglect to pay her monthly contribution, for three months successively, she shall be expelled from the society, and forfeit all right therein. Nevertheless any member so forfeiting her membership, and should wish to continue to the society, she shall be allowed the further privilege of making appeal within the fourth month after, and assign her reasons for such neglect, and should her excuse be satisfactory to a majority of the members then present, she may thereupon be reiustalled in the Seciety, by paying up all arrearages, and a fine of twenty-five cents for such an offence.

ARTICLE 10. Should any member by immoral conduct, bring disgrace upon herself, family, or this Society, she shall be notified by the President to attend the next stated or monthly meeting of the Society, to charges exhibited against her, the accused member of the state of the contonly disgrace upon the sale was the state of monthly meeting of the Society, to charges exhibited against her, the accused member of the sale bond-man on your own shores, but blessing the tawny Hindoor of the sale was the sale was the sale was the members present consider the accused member present consider the accused

the members present consider the accused member guilty of such charge or charges, she shall be expelled from the Society. Nevertheless a member thus expelled shall have the right of appeal at the next stated meeting of the Society, when the decision shall be more, 39 days from Sierra Leone, a prize to H ANOTHER ALLEGED AMERICAN SLAVER CAPTURED nore, 39 days from Sierra Leone, a prize to H more, 39 days from Sierra Leone, a prize to H al. All by-laws attaching fines and penal-be shall be considered obligatoring. ies shall be considered obligatory.

Arricle 12. Should any member of this Society rement, instead of being adjudicated upon at Sierra Le ARTICLE 12. Should any member of this Society report the proceedings of the meeting to any person or persons not members of the same, whereby disgrace, difficulty or trouble should arise to any of its members, such person shall pay a fine of one dollar; and if she refuses to pay said fine, she shall be expelled from the state of the Save trade. Four of the onal crew of the Catherine are on board. The removement of the same trade is the state of the save trade. Four of the const. We der, about 30, were discharged on the Coast. We Arricle 13. The members of this Society shall have sower to make such by-laws from time to time, to carry into effect the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. Any alteration or amendment to this Constitution. Any alteration or amendment to this Constitution. derstand she has an American register on board, and

stitution. Any alteration or amendment to this Constitution, must be proposed one month previous to its discussion, and shall not be adopted unless two thirds of the members present concur therein.

ARTICLE 14. This Society shall not be abrogated or dissolved, whilst there are five members willing to continue.

We have a letter from Havana, dated early in Oct. which says,—'Within last ten days, four Guineamen have sailed for Africa under the American flag to the sailed for Africa under the American flag to the continue.

Last week three full cargoes of slaves arrived in American bottoms, under the Portugese flag; but each vessel brought back an American Captain.' We trust the two vessels of war about to be despatched to the African coast by the Navy Department, will be speedily on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active on their way, and that they will give a good active of the first of the fi ily on their way, and that they will give a good ac-count of the villains engaged in this nefarious busi-

The New Art of Photography.—By the Liverpool, which arrived just before our paper went to press last week, we received from London a little volume giver arrested at the suit of Jingua, and was required to give bail in the sum of \$1000, which he could not proceed at the suit of Jingua, and was required to give bail in the sum of \$1000, which he could not proceed the proceedings of the French government in their purchase of the secrets of M. Daguerre's discovery; the said Jingua is the property of deponent and a sub-

t was dark. The affidavit further states that the laves were not manacled while on board, and that specimens.—N. Y. Observer. A PATRIARCH .- There is now living in Lynn, a gen-

The deponent also swears that he believes his suit was commenced against him without the concurrence or knowledge of the plaintiff, and by Lewis Tappan.

There was an affidavit of Roiz also read, corroborations of the affidavit of Montez, and an affidavit in relation to the arrest of the defendants, and the assistance given in the matter by Mr. Tappan.

Theodore Sedwick, Jr. on the part of the plaintiffs ers over 200 each. Mr. Pike was born in 1774, married the affidavit on which the defendance are the part of the plaintiffs ers over 200 each. Mr. Pike was born in 1774, married the affidavit on which the defendance are the part of the plaintiffs ers over 200 each. Mr. Pike was born in 1774, married the affidavit on which the defendance are the part of the plaintiffs.

being read, as the common has on spain, we do for the of informality. He did not think counsel for the plaintiffs had any right to read the book, as it might not be genuine. The other parts might have got it printed for this purpose. He would, however, consent to the gentleman's examining Spanish lawyers, of whom there were many in this city, as to the common law of Spain.

Mr. Sedgwick replied that this objection might be pertinent when the case came to trial, but as the case had been brought to a hearing on a twelve hours' or der, it did not furnish quite sufficient time to send to Madrid or Cuba for such authority as would be decisive on the subject.

*Roman.'—The N. H. Gazette, under the head. 'The Roman African,' is quite horrified to think that this noble African' should have 'been himself a dealer in slaves,' Does the Gazette know of any 'old Roman' in Tennessee that was ever 'a dealer in slaves,'

the 12th instant, informs us that Colonel
Mr. Featherstonhaugh have concluded a
exploration through the disputed territor
proceeded to Quebec. The party strach
pedition have returned. Nothing has tra
the Times, that can be fully depended on
sult of their investigation; but adds as the
no highlands corresponding to o highlands corresponding to the term ave been discovered, except at the son obsect, where they are said to be 'deci inctly marked.' BEAT THIS !- Among the extraordinary pr

THE BOUNDARY .- The Woodstock (N. B.) THE

of the present year, we have neither seen of any which surpassed this which we are go scribe, viz. a Puff ball, fee feet in circum. diameter, weight 13 1-2 pounds. The owth was accomplished in ten days fr growth was accompassed in ten days from the its first made its appearance. Plaitsburgh, Green N. Y. has the hour of producing this vegetable der. Our informant is S. A. Johnson, Esq. Master at that place, to whose office it was bely Mr. Downs, one of our subscribers.—Jour. Q. IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS .- The Houston Intelligence

cer of Sept. 19th, says:

Gen. Anaya, of the Federal party in Mexica, who has spent the last eight or ten days in our city, will shortly make a visit to the United States. His papasition to enlist troops in Texas has been rejected. We hope his journey to the United States may prove successful, as his object is to obtain persons to carry on a war against the Central party of his own country.

THE FLORIDA WAR. The Philadelphia Name azette contains the following:

We have information which states that serea most and regulars are to be sent to Florida, among them the rights infantry and a large portion of the artilers, as o go from the northern frontier, and likewise the company regiment of dragoons. General Taylor by We have information which states that serea the o go from the northern framer, and necesses second regiment of dragoons. General Taylor hopen authorized to send to Cuba for a large number blood-hounds, [Horrible.]

Interesting Sight-Race between a Deer and a So Interesting Sight—Race between a Deer and a Stan Engine.—While the cars were coming down on Web nesday, a fine buck made his appearance on the track and had a trial of speed with the locomotive. It kept the track for two miles, when he was finally no off, or he would have been run over. The sight mu have been deeply exciting and highly interesting—the line of road is perfectly straight, every inch of the property was witnessed by the passengers.—However, the contest was the contest was a supplied to the passengers.—However, the contest was the contest was the contest when the contest was the contest witnessed by the passengers.—However, the contest was the contest was the contest with the contest was the contest when the contest was t ontest was witnessed by the passengers .- West on, N. C. Gazette.

EPIDEMIC .-- An English paper says, that demic which swept round the southern hemis; this year, carried off, at the Cape of Good Hope, people. The horses also suffered, 75,000 having ished from inflammatory attacks. Farms which year had 300 horses, have now but one. Beside this, 3000 more of the farmers are emigrating to the wildeness from the wildeness from the wildeness from the middleness from the mid he wilderness from this ill-fated colony

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS .- The Rev. Mr. Daniel . Saptist minister of Mississippi, urges the ment of southern Home Missionary Society the charge of all the concerns south of the Potom The reason given is found in 'our local situation, climate, and clashing interest, and unequal state urrency, and population.

VALUABLE WASHSTAND.—A washstand was sold in Brooklyn, N. Y. at auction, for \$2,25. The purch-ser, on examination, found in a drawer, among a ke of rubbish, \$1000 in doubloons, and \$500 m bank The Legislature of Florida which has met a

for 17 years, has passed something more than a st and laws, for the government of a country whose w population has yet only reached about 25,000. A man was tarred and feathered at Chelses a Thursday, evening, Oct. 17, by a gang of ruffi nun-sellers. He was guilty of the great crime of g g information respecting some person or pond had broken the License Law. Why are no

tarred and feathered for exposing thieves, and high-way robbers? The Norwich and Worcester Rail Road is mpleted, and will soon be in operation. There en be two continuous lines of rail-road from Bas Long Island Sound; and when the link between Springfield and Hartford is supplied, there will

As an evidence of the remarkably mild weather may be mentioned that deliciously flavored strawleries were furnished by Mr. Badger, of the Mark House, on the 19th ult.—Phil. Nat. Gaz. The loss of property by the great fire in Consti

nople, a few weeks since, is estimated at 12 of francs, or about £,4,800,800. Some acc that 5000 houses are consumed.—Com. Adv. We understand that orders have been given top

pare a sloop of war, and a schooner, with all post desputch, for cruising on the coast of Africa, in e-cution of the laws of the United States against disgraceful traffic in slaves, and for the protection our lawful commerce in that quarter.—Globe. A French physician M. Bournichet, has submi the Royal Academy, a certain cure for hydra, a, and offers himself as the subject of experime romising to suffer the bites of mad dogs in pres

ENGRMOUS PRODUCT .-- Mr. E. H. Derby, of Salen has raised, this season, from only two seeds—brook from Indiana—ten pumpkins, the united weight which is 896 lbs!

RUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBE RIES, &c.

FRUIT TREES of all the different species :- The ollections now offered, are of the mend surpassing kinds. The Pears are to the Peach and the Cherry Trees are in very extraordinary numbers. The Catalog and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be set to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very be kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, or at the state of the state

other reasonable quantity, or cuttings of the are now offered. The trees are genuine; raised by the subscriber, either at or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, a Lower Virginia. Also, the Elata, Canton, Brossa, Moretti or Alpine, and some other Multernes, Corspar and Buckthorns for Hedges.

All orders will be promptly attended to; and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe

transportation to distant places.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1839. JOHN B. PERO.

NO. 2 WASHINGTON STREET, Corner of Wilson's Land, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE,

COLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality, holesale and retail.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of the following

prime articles, viz.
Otto of Rose, Macassar and Antique di, Mikd
Roses, Bear's Oil, Coronet Oil, Sea Otter Oil, Buffall
Oil, Essence of Orange, Essence Soap, Lemon ad
Bergamot, Russia Bear's Grease, French Roll and Pa Bergamot, Russia Bear's Grease, French Rell and Je Pomatum, Naples, English, Windsor, Palm. Transaffent, Castile and Fancy Soaps; Shoe, Head, Clothen Castile and Fancy Soaps; Shoe, Head, Clothen Castile and Pomroy's Straps. Fine Teeth, Pocket and Dress Combs, Court Plaster, Real French Hair Porder, Playing Cards, Old English Razors, H. Briket do. Gentlemen's Shaving Soap, first quality, non Windsor, England; Rose do. Wash Balls, Tooth Ficks Penknives, Scissors, Calf Skin Pocket Books and Walter, Pencils and Cases, Teeth Powder, Pocket Amenacs, Snuft Boxes, Curling Tongs, Large and Smill Blackball, Day and Martin's Real Japan Blackball, Stilver Plated Pencil Cases, Collars, Stocks, Stiffers, Gloves, Rouge, German Hones, Britannia and Woden Lathering Boxes, Light Boxes, Tweezers, Dominoes, Scratches and Curls, Hair Pins, &c. and Curls. Hair Pins, &c.

for all gentlemen travelling.

N. B. Razors and Penknives put in ample order at Sr. 27.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated near the pleasant village

Situated near the pleasant village of Brooklyn, Windham County, Connecticut, within five minutes walk of the Court House, Academy, School House, and three meeting-houses of different denominations. The farm contains about EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD LAND, is well fenced, with durable store wall, has several never-failing springs of excellent water, two orchards, and a growth of thrifty was sufficient for the nee of one family.

Also a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, with other convenient buildings, all in good repair. The house is located between two turnpike roads, of which pass daily the Providence and Hartford, and Worcester railroad is three miles distant, with and Worcester railroad is three miles distant, with when completed, will bring Boston within six her ride. For further particulars, inquire of w. L. Garffride, The further particulars, inquire of w. L. Garffride, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Boston, S. J. May, South Scituate, of of the rison, Brooklyn, July 1st, 1839.

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IP Nors.—The under the direct, consisting of tessex, Edward

VOL. II. WM. LLOYI

THE L MR. PI As we have not I ciety, it will be service with some ception of Mr. I ell as the first, ha ociety appoint parse ought to be mmittee, on the 1-ey bring forward r. Pierpont, and e solutions, one of hat the Rev. John

from the Pastore Hollis Street, and d this Society is the committee al upon either u n to be publishe arned till Mond ting to send Mr. ee addresse hich the followi MESSES. JAMES I

> LEMEN :our note, under ived. I thank ontains, as well it the printed Re of which you ar i reply, promptly i; and, although the nature of this attack, I will do this, my defence, a, consistently wi d the grave cha-

if the grave chair judgment, as a rindgment, as a rindgment, as a rindgment, instead of goir uncil, matually c d to settle fully int, in this case, lied my people to sy should follow, set, the exclusion. iled my people to sy should follow, ject, the exclusion a be obtained—the ported, rejecting modiancy ground hing for such a t t my knowledge of fore the society or cept or reject it; il rid through a sec de, in an occlession bunal, but to that Very well, gentler caled unto Carsa thyou, now, at the h you, now, at the summoned me

aswer through yo You speak of thi You speak of this reardinary documer in which it not less extraordi its rights, in civars martial, whet question, the parhed with a specif dhe is allowed this case, where tea by ride or roj in a voiley from rid are to be loo nt; he is not off ture of the charge opprietors instruct

the grace to contein the bill of particularly, through the central through the central through the central through the difficultiful through the bill through through the bill through the bill through the bill through the bill through throug

'It is well know our minister wises, that we shoul Denied. There wher in my case, o a 'like cases.' We catanding between Ill' In my letter town. When wais Committee, that mmunity was to a Christian minister of attention—societ anily in other state trion, that such a like in fact. Had WILLIAM KENRICK. agreement, in face cause of its essent ause its fulfilment wel of a Christian forts and influence alls of his own chi

milies.
Again—' while had duties, it is betil How long, even entlemen? The vas placed upon the led the office between eight and ression of a Schoo hare of my 'undividice, especially ductary of the Board a the language of a specially and the second as the cially as I have on, I will offend

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